P.L.22

P. W. 28

G.M. 1916

532 & 16

SL. NO 1-10

Draft Scheme for the formation of

the Labour Departments

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 532.

1916.17
(G.M.)

Serial Nos. 1–10

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-6-10.

Part B for March 19.

SUBJECT.

Draft scheme for the formation of the Labour Department

Sl No 1 From Prokopha Kristia Dev. Esq.
No. 1583 13.9.1916.
Encloses for approval a draft scheme for the formation of Labour Department.

Sl No 10) From The Dy Commr & Chairman Central Malaria Implements Committee, Bhimoge
No. C 3448 9.10.1917.
Stating that proposal re-Labour Bureau has been sent.

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

G. R. S. 11]

191 :

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Gen)

NOTES.

File No. 532.

FILE HEADING.

Draft scheme for the formation of the Labour Deptt

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

No 7062

From

Major T.H.St.George Tucker,

First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 7th October 1916.

Sir,

The Government of Madras state that they observe from the 'Hindu' of the 20th September 1916, that Mr.H.Krishna Rao, a member of the Mysore Economic Conference, has prepared a draft scheme for the creation of a Government Labour Department in Mysore. I am to request that, if there is no objection, you will be so good as to arrange for the supply to the Government of Madras of a copy of the draft scheme referred to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- T.St.G.Tucker,

First Assistant Resident.

"C O P Y"

Registrar, 7.10.16.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

KNN.

D.C. 52/16

3.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 532 of 1916.

Serial No.	
4	Draft Subd. After issue, the file will be sent to Br III for submission to Hon. G. Srinivasa Iyer. 5/1 Issue 62 Yo. 4/15/10/16
2	Do. The Fr. a. Resident. Pdl no. 415 dy 28.10.16 forwards copy of a draft scheme for the creation of a Govt. Labour Deptt in Mysore prepared by Mr. Krishna Rao

Recd at 46 on 18-1-17

I Am instructed that an enquiry on the lines proposed has been started in connection with Assam Tea industry, and the annual reports of the Board published in the Gazette of India to put up for reference if necessary.

2 A separate note is put up in regard to the legal aspect of the proposal.

EB 12/1

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

4

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

There seem to be only two points which have any legal aspect in the note sent by Mr. K. Krishna Rao.

The first is that relating to the withdrawal of deposits from Post-Savings Banks. It is suggested that 2/5 of the wages of a coolie should be deposited in a Government Savings Bank and that the withdrawal of such sums should be permitted only ~~if~~ with the approval of the officer in charge of the Central Depot. Under the existing rules and the Act, no such restriction can be placed on the power of depositors to withdraw the amount deposited by them. But Government may frame rules for the purpose of the

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

5

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

model of rule Government is regarding security deposits, and no amendment of the Act will be necessary.

The second point suggested is that the British Government should be requested to render assistance for the strict enforcement of contract against delinquent coolies. So far as the present law in Nyasa is concerned, it is not possible to get the labourers arrested under the provisions of the Breach of Contract Act by warrants issued by the Magistrates. There is no reciprocity in this respect between British India and Nyasa; nor is the offence an extraditable one. The question of introducing a Bill on the lines of the Madras Planters Labour Act

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

was considered by Government and after thorough inquiry, the question was allowed to drop: Hence steps at present cannot be taken to get the labourers escaping to British India arrested under the Breach of Contract Act.

When the Breach of Contract Act is ~~passed~~ are based upon a penal contract enforcable through the Criminal Courts, and though in British A & have been passed to provide for the welfare being of the labourers along with Acts intended to help the planters, there are no similar ~~Acts~~ enactments in ~~British~~ Nyasa, to enforce the obligation of planters to provide the labourers with foodfood, housing accomodation, medical aid, minimum wages &c. except ~~those~~ provisions in the ordinary Law.

These appear to be the only points which ~~have~~ may have any legal or legislative appeal. For information on any other points

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

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point is required the Same could be furnished. If the proposal is to be sanctioned and recruitment has to be restricted to the particular agency recommended, then legislation will be required to penalise these methods of recruitment ~~adopted by~~ as followed in the Same.

GS.
12/1

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

8

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 191

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. GENERAL 12 JAN. 1917

Bon 2)

9 Gen Secy

12/1/17

10 The Rev. Council, the Ds Comm's of the Malu and the Sol. Adv. ing. d'Hunt be requested to consult in the matter. Adv. letter can ing. be put up.

Comm 24/1

24/1/17

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

8700 4 9

M 746-16

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. 432 of 1916.

Serial No. 11

Subd. with a draft.

K.N. 24/4 B. 17 Genl Secy. Bombay 17/4/17

Paragraph 10)

13

The draft-cir letter may be approved. Dawes 29/1

Dawes)

4347 29.1.17.

14 Draft-offer - the rights of the Govt may well be reserved but in the circumstances I advise acceptance. 5/3 Dawes 6/3. U/29/1/17

15 Mg be ref to Secy S&D as in case noted. 6/3

16 Issue U/6/3/17)

3 To: The Dir. Com & Ind.
" Dy Comr Municipal Dept
" Registrar Dept
" Dewan Dept
" Govt Advocate

No: G. 1386 - 129/14/4/17

Forwarded a copy of a modified draft Scheme for the creation of a Govt labour Department prepared by Rao Bahadur K. Krishna Rao & requests to favour Govt with their opinion on the suggestions made by them in the matter.

Do. for VII for submission to Govt as directed in paragraph 15.

K.N. 17/4 Br. VI.

17.4.17

The draft Scheme & accompaniments were given to Mr. K. Krishna Rao for consolidating his proposals. (Vide Mr. Krishna Rao's reply received on 4.4.17 in the Secretariat)

Mr. Scheme (Confidential) will prepare a small precis for my use in 5 days time.

12(a)

17/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GRD—70,000—17-12-15

9354 10

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

For File No. 532 of 1916.

Serial No.

Dis 6/4/16
98A.

5) A copy has been retained

B
27/4/17

Dr V

From The Govt. Advocate no. 336 dt 20.4.17
Furnishes his opinion

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT-4
V
GENERAL
30 APR 1917

5 From The Dy. Commr no. 344 dt 22.4.17
States that the subject has been engaging the attention of the Central committee for the improvement of the Malwa.

Subd. The opinion of the Rev. Commr & the Dy. Commrs of Kadur & Hassan Dts may be awaited.

KV. 1/5 VS 1/5/17

Draft reminders submitted.

Dr 26/5/17 VS 26/5/17

Draft reminders submitted

Dr 14/7/17 VS 14/7/17

Issued.

6 From

The Dy. Commr, Hassan Dt no. 5 dt 11-7-17.
Furnishes his opinion in the matter.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

11

148

19-
SEC
FILE No.
SERIAL No.

The following resolution passed at the Birth day sessions of 1917 by the Eco: Conference was received with letter no 26 & 3-7-17 from the Secretary to The Eco: Conference :-

6. This Conference recommends that efficient arrangements be made for the organisation of labour supply in the Malnad.

This question is being dealt with in Br E to which it may be transferred.

~~Hard to be in particulars~~

D. M. 11/7

Resulted with necessary particulars as furnished above :

D. M. 14/7

11/7 Br: V

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT GENERAL JUL. 1917

+ DNR 13/1-17-

Subd. The receipt of opinion of the Rev. Comm^r & the Dy. Comm^r of Kadur may be awaited. A reminder has been issued on the 16th inst.

KN. 17/7

VJ 19/7/17

2613 12

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M File No. 532 of 1916.

Serial No.	
7	From The Rev. Commr no. C 4088 dt 17.7.17 States that he agrees with the opinion of the Agricultural Committee in the matter. Subd. The committee are of opinion that the solution of the labour difficulty should be left to private initiative & action. (Vide page 5 of the Report of the Agr: committee). The reply from the Dy. Commr of Kadur may be awaited. K.V. 1917 VS 20/7/17
	The reply from the Dy Comr Kadur has not yet been received. Draft Submitted. 20/8/17 VS Issue 20/8/17
	Issued no. G 2319 dt 21.8.17.
	Draft Subd. K.V. 25/9. VS Issue today 26/9/17
	Issued. G 4248 dt 26.9.17
8	From The Dy. Commr, Kadur no. nil dt 1.10.17 States that the opening of a Govt. Labour Depot on the lines suggested by Mr. Krishna Rao is not needed so far as his Dt. is concerned. Draft Subd. K.V. 3/10 VS Issue 3/10/17

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 532 of 1916.

2914

Serial No.	
9	To. The Deputy Chief Secretary WG. 4602 dt 3.10.17 Requests that the recommendation of the Central Committee for the improvement of the Madras in regard to the proposals of Mr. Hesketh Bell Kt. for the creation of a Govt Labour Depot as well as his opinion thereon may be communicated to Govt as early as practicable.
10	From The Same Officer no. C 344 dt 9.10.17 States that proposals regarding Labour Bureau has been forwarded. Subd. It is understood that proposals have been received in Branch IV & being worked up. This file may therefore be transferred to that Branch. K.V. 14/10. Consult Br IV 14/10/17 The scheme advocated by the Central Committee for the organisation of a Labour Bureau for the Madras was submitted to the Govt Secretary on the 12th inst. (See file No. 80-16) Submitted 20.10.17 The scheme for the Labour Bureau in the Madras has been sanctioned in Govt. Pro. No. 20308-13 dt 6-3-19. See 80-16-15 File returned to Chief Secretary with copy of Order. 24.3.19

L. Files 82-17

MA.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT. IV Mis. Depts. 24 MAR 1919

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

GM File No. 532 of 1916

Serial No.

A copy of No 90 of the 16th March 19 issued from the Sanitary Section is submitted for perusal.. may be recalled

24/3.

SECRETARIAT.
IV
Depts
26 MAR 1919

26/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

15

Fin 532-16-81

HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO
KOPPA-KADUR.

No. 158 Enc 1. × Hozalwiffa Post ×

13th Sept 1916

Labour

To,

The M. Narasinga Rao Esqr B.A.B.L.,
General Secretary to the Govt
of H.H. the Maharaja of
Mysore
Bangalore.

Fin 532-16-81

Sir,

I beg to enclose herein for your kind information, a draft Scheme for the formation of Labour Department to ensure a satisfactory supply of labour to the Malnad and that my proposal would meet with your approval.

I beg to remain Sir
Your most obedient Servant
H Krishna Rao

A Draft Scheme for the creation of Mysore Government-Labour Department.

(By Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao).

----oOo----

One of the greatest problems affecting the ryot of Mysore is the scarcity of labour in the State and especially in the Malnad. The subject has of late been receiving marked attention both from the public and the Government. Having felt the difficulty myself year in and year out, I endeavoured to investigate into the causes thereof and to suggest possible remedies. In the month of March of the year 1915 I travelled throughout South Canara and embodied the results of my investigation in a report which I submitted to our talented Dewan, SIr, M.Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E. He approved of my proposal and brought the matter prominantly to the notice of the public in the notes of his recent tour in the Malnad. The following is his weighty pronouncement:-

> " An important difficulty in the Malnad is lack of labour. Till recently the chief supply used to come from the adjoining coast Districts; but that supply is now failing. Special measures have to be devised by creating Labour Agencies and otherwise for attracting labour from the Maidan parts and also from the Districts outside the State".

On this the Secretary of the Shimoga Malnad Improvement Committee formulated a draft scheme which more or less corresponded with the general principles suggested in my above said report.

Being further encouraged by the sympathetic reception accorded to my proposal both by the public and the Goverment, I straight away moved a proposition on the same subject during the last session of the Economic Conference and the Dewan was pleased to recommend it for consideration by the Agricultural Committee of the said Conference as it was a matter immediately concerning that body. Although the same Committee had once before thrown out my proposal as "impracticable" when it was originally referred to them by the Dewan, I felt sure that it would pay more attention to the subject now, that both the Government and the public have viewed it with much favour. With a view to help them in coming to a practical and definite conclusion, I again undertook a tour in the Districts of South-Canara and North Malabar during the early part of August 1916, from where our labourers are largely drawn. I have carefully studied the local conditions and critically examined the means employed by European Planters' Labour Supply Agencies in recruiting unskilled or coolie labour. At the very first sight the idea of a large Department for such a small matter as that of recruiting labour seems extravagant; the successful manner in which Foreign Agencies are working should be our eye-opener. If it were really costly and not worth the money spent upon it, why should the eminently practical and economical people of the West exclusively resort to it? Why should they invest lakhs of rupees on an unfruitful undertaking? How is it that strangers as they are, they do not feel half as much difficulty-

as we do? Any one who has taken the least trouble to understand how they are trying to solve the labour problem, and what amount of success they have achieved, will think twice before he characterises such schemes as extravagant or impracticable. I do not say that they have reached perfection in the method of their working. There are many drawbacks in their system and we should from a close study of their methods learn to improve on them .

Before laying any definite scheme it is well to answer one or two questions raised by hostile critics of the proposal. In the first place, my suggestions were characterised as impracticable and secondly extravagant.

There was yet another writer who was shocked at the extravagant scheme formulated by the Shimoga Central Committee and hastened to give expression to his views and theories in the columns of the Mysore Economic Journal of May last. In the plenitude of his love for economy, he brushed aside facts and figures and to support his pet theories went so far as even to put a wrong interpretation upon our Dewan's utterances. One who has taken any pains to study the subject cannot but be amused at the writer's lack of knowledge of the existing conditions of Mysore and least of all of the Malnad. "Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread". Depending on an interpretation, all his own, of the Dewan's utterance he has drawn gratuitous inferences and built up a theory which would crumble down the moment the correct and real meaning of the Dewan's statement is known. To emphasise the necessity for an organised Labour-Recruiting-Agency, the Dewan said that he found some Mysore coolies working in Ceylone . What the Dewan meant to convey to the public was that, for want of suitable Recruiting Agency the coolies of our own State even, were being taken away by Foreign Agencies. From this he goes on making gratuitous assumptions of a large number of coolies emigrating from Mysore to South India and Ceylon and suggests as a cheap and easy remedy, the taking of census and publication of statistics. How this should be done or how it would solve the labour problem, the writer has not taken the trouble to explain, but has conveniently thrown the burden of details on the shoulders of those to whom the Government may assign the work. It would have been better and he would certainly have done a great service if he had himself worked out the theory in detail. For, the idea is quite original and he alone can well set it forth in detail. Apart from its originality will it really prove cheap while being worked into practice? That depends on the usefulness of the scheme. By the bye, has the writer satisfied himself that there is a sufficiently large coolie population in the Mysore State itself to meet at least half the demand for unskilled labour? Has he got statistics to show how many coolies emigrate from Mysore annually? I doubt, if he has any information on the points he has raised. For, if he had he would not have come out with the suggestion of an experimental measure, while we have had too many fruitless experiments to our cost.

Supposing his suggestion is carried out, what would be the result? How are the poor illiterate coolies to come in contact with the his statistics? Who is to explain to them where work can be had, what wages they may expect, what treatment they would get and the thousand and one question that naturally a human being emigrating from his native place would like to have answered before finally deciding on leaving his home? We expect our friend then to advise the publication of a complete guide for coolies.

then in what language? And so on we go pushing the subject by question after question to its logical end. Where do we ultimately stop? At any Agency that will not only give satisfactory answers to the thousand and one questions but guarrantee and find work for the labourer make advance payments- for support of his family during his absence, see to his health and comforts, guide him to his destination, supply him with money for his travelling and other sundry expenses and give him a legal status saving him from a life of slavery. Instead of arriving finally at the same destination by a round-about away, why not start immediately with such an Agency and solve the labour difficulty earlier?

For the past two or three years I have been devoting most of my attention to this subject. As a resident of the Malnad I have sufficient experience to speak with some authority on the subject and as the result of my acquaintance with the prominant landlords of the Maidan parts, I have also acquainted myself with the conditions of those parts. As a result of my study I have been able to gather the unpleasant truth that the Province of Mysore is very poor in coolie population considering the heavy demand for labour and that the few surplus coolies of some Maidan villages dread the very name of "Malnad" and cannot on any account be induced to go over there. As an instance in point, it may not be out of place to mention the difficulty experienced by the influential Agent of the Sringeri Mutt on the occasion of the Kumbabhishekam ceremony. He wanted about 500 coolies for daily work in the Mutt. As the South Canara coolies had long before the ceremony returned to their homes, the Agent tried to import labourers from certain Maidan villages where he had influence and where there was a surplus coolie population. In spite of his best efforts he was unsuccessful to the extent of not getting even a single coolie from those parts. The Agent had at last to fall back upon the service of love rendered by the neighbouring ryots. What would be the fate of an individual ryot if such an influential Samsthanam had to suffer like that?

I do not deny that some coolies do go from Mysore to South India and Ceylon and I have also ascertained the causes thereof. A coolie cannot expect to be engaged at all times of the year in his own village and does not know where else in his own Province he can secure work. Even if he knows he is not guaranteed work on arrival and has not the wherewithal to provide for his family during his absence and to pay his passage to his destination. At this juncture arrives the foreign Recruiting Canvasser with an advance cash payment and guarrantee of work with generally false hopes of making a pile with little or no work. No wonder if the coolie is tempted and finds too late that " all that glitters is not gold". I personally know that many of them return home only to find that they had toiled for months for less than nothing at all. The fault is not with the European employer who tenders a true account of work done and remits the wages earned by the coolie to the canvasser, the generality of whom are men of little or no character, who do not scruple to enrich themselves with the hard money of the poor people. Under the system of labour recruiting in vogue among the European Community, direct dealing between the employer and the employed is out of question and so long as it remains in practice the sad plight of the coolie recruited under the system can never be remedied.

In order that a Labour Recruiting Agency may work successfully and ably, honesty must be its watchword. Its first duty must always be to

see that not one pie of the amount due to the coolie gets into the pocket of anybody else and that he is treated like a free labourer and not as a bond slave of anybody. If once the labourer uderstands his real status and is sure that every pie of his wages is safe, he will not only stick to his work but induce others to join him. The labourer turns into a willing canvasser.

From what I have been able to find out in the modus operandi of the several other labourer agencies working in Mysore, South Canara, Malabar, Coorg and in several other Districts my attention has been painfully drawn to the deplorable fact that the employer has an eye to his own interest and the canvasser ditto. None cares to know what becomes of the coolie. The employer is satisfied if he gets his money's worth of labour and never cares to know whether the coolie receives his due. The wages and the account of the work turned out go into the hands of canvasser, on whom the ignorant coolie has to depend. What sort of canvassers they generally have I have already mentioned. There are no doubt paid agents or Inspectors in canvassing areas but their duties are merely to find out solvent canvassers who can supply coolies and to serve as a medium between the employer and the canvasser. In practice at least these paid agents do not care to see if the canvasser deals fairly with the coolie. Each number of this elaborate machinery has only the interest of the moneyed employer to look to and the employer's obligation to his suppliers should naturally be reciprocal. I have gone from house to house in some villages of South Canara and Malabar Distrcts and I have found the returned coolies hardly willing to go back. The question then naturally arises how these agencies are working successfully. Once the coolie gets into the clutches of the merciless canvasser, the rigour with which the contract bond is enforced does the rest. No discharge of the bond ever takes place by efflux of time although the holder of the bond, that is the canvasser has pocketed double the amount secured under the bond. Fresh coolies are inveigled by false promises and the payment of a sum of ready money as advance at a time when his family is starving and his credit in his native place is too low to raise a loan to tide over immediate difficulties. So he is between the "devil and the deep sea" & it is no wonder if he prefers the former! The canvasser is thus his 'Mabap' and his word is law to him. He is too weak and ignorant to assert independence. This is the real plague-spot in the working of almost every Recruiting Agency now in existence. Any scheme which eliminates this undesirable element the irresponsible canvasser and ensures payment of every pie due to the labourer would be hailed with delight and welcomed as a 'God-send' There is not the least doubt of its working most successfully and becoming an ideal Institution.

It cannot be said that the European Planter of practical common sense has not perceived the evil but he is unable to remedy it. It is only an official agency watching over the interests of the coolie to immediate control over its subordinates that can effect a radical cure. Any agency which can hold its servants responsible only for due performance of the contract agreed upon but has no control over their conduct is bound to be a failure. Moral pressure should be combined with a wholesome fear of punishment. The European Planter has unfortunately no free choice now, however much he may sympathise with the helpless condition of the coolies. Besides, he cannot be unaware of the fact that he has to pay annually a very large sum to maintain a huge recruiting machinery. The subscription levied

on each acre of land under cultivation is Rs.2, besides having to make advance payments for future years. The annual cost of maintenance amourts to nearly a lakh of rupees with no guarrantee of a steady supply. Swindling by irresponsible canvassers and defection of coolies are too frequent. The attendant cost of litigation has also to be taken into account. When a more responsible Agency of official creation comes into being with expectations of better recruitment and steadier supply at cheaper cost, there is hardly any reason why the European Planters of our Province should not heartily join us in the enterprise. They may even like to pay a higher rate of cess considering the less assessment they have to pay on their lands and the heavier cost they are now incurring for labour supply.

As it is the Malnad parts which are most seriously affected by the paucity of labour, their needs must be first attended to and whatever surplus is available after supplying those parts of the Province may be utilised elsewhere. The nearest coast Districts from where coolies are larrely drawn into the Malnad and which can supply the largest number are South Canara and North Malabar, more especially the former. There is something of an affinity between the Malnad ryot and the South Canara coolie. In spite of hardships now endured by the coolies and the private coolie agents' deceitful ways and the existence of organised Labour Recruiting Agencies in that District still a large number do prefer to comes annually. The nearness of the Malnad to their native place and the sympethetic treatment they receive at the hands of their Malnad employers are contributory causes of this attraction to the Malnad. What doubt is there then that organised Labour Supply Agency will not, in course of time allure them in hordes?

In the interest of the Malnad it is best to start with South Canara as the chief recruiting centre with operations extended to North Malabar. As the Institution gains in popularity and turns out more work, more Districts may be included.

The total area under cultivation in the 15 Taluks of the Malnad Districts of Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga is according to a rough estimate 41,000 acres under Bagayat, 3,65,000 under wet, 1,06,000 under coffee, 1,000 acres under tea and about 500 acres under Rubber cultivation. Bagayat, coffee, tea and rubber cultivations require on an average one coolie per acre and wet one coolie for two acres. Computing at this rate the total number of coolies required for the whole of the Malnad comes up to 3,30,000. Another 70,000 are necessary for cultivation of 2,00,000 of acres roughly, now lying fallow in the Malnad. As much as half this number may, with best efforts, be locally available and the other half, viz, two lakhs of labourers will have to be recruited from outside.

Of all the Taluks of the South Canara District, Udipi, Coondapur, and Karkal are those from which the largest number of coolies go to the Malnad. It is estimable that more than 1,25,000 coolies would be available from those three Taluks alone, Mangalore, Uppinangadi and Kasargode contributing another 75,000. Taking the minimum supply from the District of South Canara, as lakh and a half out of the two, the rest going to meet the local and other demands, there is a dificit of half a lakh which can be easily made up from one or two Taluks of North Malabar. When more will be wanted, Agencies can be opened in other Taluks and Districts.

As it is, nearly 50,000 from South Canara now go the Malnad and the major portion is employed in coffee, tea and rubber Estates to the detriment of cultivation of ryotwari lands. It is due to more intelligent recruitment of labour by the European Planters. We do not however grudge them their success and they are very desirable neighbours who, if they are willing to join us in the contemplated scheme, should be welcomed. A large number is eking out a precarious livlihood and from 20 to 30 thousand are employed in fish catching (Marabale) and curing operations on the sea coast. I however learnt that of late fish catching is not paying and a very large number of coolies go without work or wages for days together. Besides, I also understand that coolies have to suffer much at the hands of their - employers and would only be too willing to take service anywhere on better terms. The local demand in these Coast Districts is not heavy as the lands are mostly under the cultivation of hardworking tenmants who manage with a few hands where we would require four times that number. All the surplus would be available for importation. The question of ultimately colonising them is not also a difficult one. From a close questioning of many people of the class I have learnt that due to the recent settlement the rate of rent has gone up very high and is still on the increase. The balance of income after paying rent is not worth the labour bestowed upon cultivation. Many have evinced an inclination to settle in the Malnad if better terms are offered.

The priliminary question of an adequate supply being thus fairly settled, I shall proceed to drawing up of a workable scheme. In the first place a central labbour recruiting office is to be opened at Udipi with a supervisor of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, assisted by a staff of 3 clerks and two peons and each of the smaller Taluks of Udipi, Coondapoor, Karkal and Kasaragode and Uppinangadi to have one agent assisted by two maistries. The bigger Taluk of Mangalore may be given two agents with two maistries each. Similar agencies should be opened at some parts of North Malabar, viz:, Tellichery, Cannanore, and ~~Calcutta~~ Calicut. A Branch Office with a Deputy Supervisor assisted by two clerks and two peons should also be opened at Kasaragode. It should be subordinate to and subject to the supervision of the Office at Udipi. The duties of the agents must be to canvass coolies, to make advances to them so far as possible in the presence of the supervising officer, failing which, as it is not possible in a large majority of cases in the presence of some responsible person of established character in the village approved of by the supervising officer to obtain contract bonds from them and to direct them to the Central office at Udipi or Kasaragode or direct to the Central receiving Depots which-ever is more convenient and less costly. The supervising officer should be the person directly responsible to Government and his duties should primarily consist of checking the Agent's work and more especially their money transactions with the coolies. He should have summary powers over the agents and maistries so that they may have the wholesome terror of a summary dismissal for any delinquency in their money dealing. This is all the more important in the light of the remarks I have already made, regarding the malpractices of canvassers and agents. The Government should sternly impress upon the members of the staff that they should look to the interest of the coolie first and any delinquency on the part of its subordinates in this respect would be viewed with the greatest displeasure and meet with summary punishment. As an incentive to increased activities by the agent and his subordinates a small commission of half an anna per head of coolie canvassed should be allowed and the total amount of the commission should be distributed among them in

proportion to the salaries drawn by each.

Two Central receiving Depots should be established, one at Agumbe and another at Kotgehar with quarters for coolies to remain on arrival until they are sent to work. Each Depot should be officered by an officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner with a staff of two clerks and two peons. He should receive application from the landlords and others requiring coolie labour and dispose of them. He should control the supply of the coolies of to the landlords and he should settle beforehand the conditions of service, amount of wages and such other details. The employer should render a weekly or fortnightly account of the work rendered by the coolie and pay into his hands the balance of wages due to the coolies after deducting the amount paid to the coolie for his expenses. Each Hobli or where permissable without inconvenience a group of Hoblies in a Taluk should have one Inspector whose duty is to check the accounts of the employer and to hear complaints of coolies against the employer and report when necessary to the officer in charge of the Central Depot. He should also see that the coolies are properly treated. In cases of maltreatment of coolies the Inspector should report the matter to the officer in charge of the Central Depot who should be authorised to deal with such cases.

To guard against absconding of coolies and to prevent having recourse to law to enforce the contract bonds, it should be so arranged that 2/5 of the coolies' monthly wages should be deposited in a Government - Savings Bank specially opened for the purpose, he being supplied with the pass book. The withdrawal applications should invariably be encountersigned by the officer in charge of the Central Depot. To make it their worthwhile to stick up to the place assigned to them, 5 rupees on every 100 rupees worth of work turned out should be paid by the employers for distribution among the coolies who have been in work for more than four months, those who have remained for a shorter period not participating in the bonus.

Out of the remaining 3/5 of the wages amount 1/5 should go towards liquidating the advance loan and 2/5 for his sundry expenses. In this manner it would be possible to retain them for a longer period without the regrettable assistance of law. The existing European Planters' Labour Associations do incur all this expenditure but it goes to swell the pockets of the canvasser. Consequently prosecution and civil litigation under contract act are too many and harassing alike to the employer and the employed. The coolie must understand that the whole Department exists merely for his benefit and to safeguard his interests rather than that of the employer. To insure a timely supply of coolies, those recruiting coolies labour should send in their applications to the officer in charge of the respective Centre Depot in the months of April and May intimating the number of coolies required, the nature of the work to be done and such other particulars as may be found necessary. Each application must be accompanied by an earnest money deposit. The officer will then be able to intimate to those in charge of the Recruiting Depots, the number of coolies required to be recruited in the year. The amount to be deposited should be sufficient to cover at least the travelling and other sundry expenses of the numeber of coolies required. As at present the Malnad ryots pay beforehand a large sum of money to the private coolie agent for making as alleged by the latter, - advance payments to the coolies, the applicants may also be desired to deposit a sum of money sufficiently large to meet the advance to be paid to the number of coolies required by them. Or the Recruiting Depot may make the

advance payment out of its own fund. If the latter is properly financed and is entrusted with a running capital of at least Rs.50,000/- to meet advance payments, it would facilitate matters much better. How the advance is to be recouped, I have already mentioned.

Under other systems of coolie recruiting the travelling expenses of the coolie is borne by the Agency and also a course woolen cloth(~~Peri-bale~~)(Kambli) costing a rupee or two is supplied to each coolie free of cost. It would not be unfair to charge the employer with this small extra Then there is also the cost of stamp required for the contract bond. This should, as usual in practice be debited to the account of the coolie who executed the bond.

The health of the coolie should also be attended to as far as possible. Dispensaries should be established in the centre of a group of villages or where the population does not permit it, itinerant dispensaries may be advantageously opened. As this subject is more in the Province of the Malnad Improvement Scheme, I have just touched upon it and would have it there.

The above is a brief outline of the scheme and the smaller details can be easily settled in the course of the formation of the necessary Department.

Herein is appended a ~~scheme~~ schedule detailing the initial cost and maintenance charges of the Labour Department. It is hoped that it will give a fair idea of the expenditure involved in the creation and maintenance of this much needed Department.

The question of finance now comes in. The initial cost can be met out of the accumulation of the Supari cess which the generous Government already intends to devote to the improvement of the Malnad. Need I say that no better use can be made of the money than by devoting it to supply of labour? Next comes the question of ~~finance~~ maintenance charges. The Government should in the beginning bear at least half the annual cost, the landowners contributing the balance in the shape of a small labour cess on cultivated areas. The now suffering land-owner will not grudge this extra cess. The more so, if the unnecessary supari cess is abolished. When the Government is desired to invest a large sum initially and incur half the annually recurring charges, it has a right to ask what return it can expect besides assisting the land-owner. The reply is that more and more areas of land now lying fallow for want of adequate supply of labour will be brought under cultivation by ryots as well as by new settlers and the Government may expect a substantial return in the shape of revenue. It should however ~~has~~ always be borne in mind that recourse to law should be discouraged as much as possible and should be resorted to only when suasion and amicable settlement have all failed.

It has to be finally suggested that the British Government may be approached for assistance in the recruiting of labour and the strict enforcement of the contract act against delinquent coolies. The authority to file complaints should however vest in the supervising officer so as to preclude its abuse by underlings. The contract bonds should therefore always be executed in favour of the Labour Department or the supervising officer.

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13-9-16

Schedule. B.

Establishment.

I. 1. (a)	Two labour Supply officers for two Central Depots at Agumbe and Kotgehar On Rs.250 and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs.50 P.M. for each (250+50)×2 =	Rs.	600	
2.	Two head clerks on Rs. 30 each, one for each of the Labour Supply Officers. 30 × 2 =	"	60	
3.	Two assistant clerks on Rs.20 each, one for each of the Labour Supply Officers. 20 × 2 =	"	40	
4.	Four peons on Rs. 9 each, two for each of the Labour supply officers. 9 × 4 =	"	36	Rs. 736
5.	60 travelling Inspectors for about 60 Hoblis, one for each Hobli or a group of Hoblies were permissible without inconvenience on Rs.30 and an allowance of Rs.10 per mensem (30+10)×60 =	"	2400	2400
II. 1. (a) 2.	One supervisor at the Recruiting Centre at Udipi on Rs. 250 with a fixed allowance of Rs.50. One Deputy Supervisor at the Kasaragode Branch on Rs.100 with a fixed allowance of Rs. 50.	"	300	
		"	150	450
(b) 1.	Staff. 3 clerks for the Supervisor on Rs.30,20 &15	"	65	
2.	Two clerks for the Deputy Supervisor on Rs. 25 &20	"	45	
3.	Four peons on Rs. 8 each two for the supervisor and two for the Deputy Supervisor.	"	32	142
(c) 1.	8 canvassing Agents, one for each of the Taluks of Coondapur, Udipi, Karkal, Uppinangadi, Kasaragode Tellichery, Cannanore, Calicut and two for Mangalore on Rs. 40, with an allowance of Rs. 10 (excluding commission) (40+10)×10 =	"	500	
2.	20 maistries, two for each agent, one on Rs.20 and another on Rs. 15. (20+15)×10.	"	350	850
(d)	Miscellaneous:-			
	1. Office rent at Udipi and Kasaragode 50			
	2. Lighting charges. 30	"	80	--- 80
	Monthly total	"	4658	
	Total for the year 4658×12	"	55896	
III.				
1.	Cost of printing and advertisement.			500
2.	Postal and telegraph charges.			500
3.	Repairs to buildings.			300
4.	Other sundry expenses.			2000
5.	Commission to the canvassing agents and maistries for 2,00,000 coolies at the rate of half an anna per head of coolie. 0-0-0 ×200000 = ...			6250
	Grand total			65,446

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To

Sir, M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore.

Bangalore.

Sir,

Once again I beg to submit herewith a revised scheme for favour of early orders of Government and there is no use of putting off final decision any longer. The question of labour-supply is all important and now that the Government of India have prohibited emigration of Indian labour, the time is most opportune for Mysore to attract labour of Madras Presidency to Mysore. There is something very common between South Canara and Malnad parts that it is possible and very easy at the same time to attract labour from South Canara.

Malnad parts are very much dreaded on account of its physical features and climatic conditions and a south canara coolly is almost inured to malnad climate. There isplenty of labour in that District to attract which there should be a labour Supply Department whose duty will be purely to attract labour from the S.Canara District which is the recruiting ground for the Malnad parts. A large area is left uncultivated and the area under cultivation cannot be properly maintained. A Government controlled Agency will command confidence and respect as the officers will be under control. The Agency should not be a mere information bureau, as that will be practically useless and will serve no good purpose. The Agency should supply coolies to the employers and Landowners. The Scheme can be popularised, if worked in earnest The Scheme may be given a fair trial and be sanctioned for a period of three years to begin with.

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An Officer of the Status of a First Class Amildar may be located at Udipi which is the largest Taluk Head Quarters for S.Canara barring Mangalore and he must be given an Office with Agents and Maistries to work under him. The Scheme will cost as under:-

An Amildar	..	..	Rs 250
Allowance	..	..	" 100
Office Manager	..	..	" 50
Two clerks. 30,20 each		..	" 50
Three Agents on Rs.40 with Rs.20 allowance each.	..	..	" 180
			" 630
Six maistries on Rs.20 each		..	120
Ten peons on Rs 8 each		..	80
Office rent &c.		..	100
		Total	" 930 per month

Roughly Rs 12,000/- a year.

The supari cess which is meant for the benefit of the Malnad people may be utilised towards the upkeep of the Department. It has been pointed out that Mysore Officials will command no respect at the hands of the British public; but he has nothing to expect from them. Apart from the question of prestige, he may labour to get us labour and thereby bring more hand under the plough and thus endeavour to win the approbation of the Mysore Government, and love and esteem of the Malnad people. The Scheme should no longer be deferred. It is once for all established that labour is necessary and something should be done to tackle the question and I beg to suggest the establishment of an officialised Department to supply labour.

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Enclosures.

1. Revised Scheme. (Pages 22).
2. Opinion from Khan Saheb Haji Abdullah Saheb of Udipi.
3. " Mr. P. V. Hande.
4. " Mr. Venkatanna Gowda, Land-holder of Koppa Taluk.
5. " Mr.C. Seetharama Rao of Narasimharajapur.
6. " Mr. Ramaih Naik of Koppa Taluk.
7. " Mr. Berkudge Subba Rao, Jamindar of Koppa Taluk.
8. Mr. Meppon's note of objections.
9. Mr. Notes of Mr. Nanasami Rao and Mr. C. Narasimhaiah.
10. Extracts from Mr. Browne's letter.
11. Mr. Browne's another letter.
12. Extract from Hon'ble Mr. K.S.Dhat's letter.
13. Mr. P. V. Hande's letter.

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A revised Scheme for the creation of a Mysore Government Labour Department,

By H.Krishna Rao.

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The Government of His Highness the Maharaja as well as the whole body of the Malnad land-owners, having fully recognised that there is paucity of labour in the Malnad and also a necessity for the creation of an organised Agency for recruitment of labour from outside, it seems unnecessary to go into those questions again; but in view of the destructive criticisms offered by Mr. D.W.Meppon , the Economic Superintendent, Kadur District, it is necessary to say a few words in reply to the observations made by him in his notes of objections to the scheme under consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Shimoga Malnad Improvement Committee.

Mr. Meppon has made the astounding assertions that "there is no shortage of labour at all in the Malnad". The easiest way of strangling any new scheme without the trouble of ~~the~~ investigation is to deny the necessity therefor. When the whole body of the Malnad land-owners is feeling the disastrous effects of the annually diminishing supply of labour, it would be interesting to know how Mr. Meppon arrived at such a conclusion, unless he had to indent largely upon his fertile imagination. When the Sub-Committee met on the 11th November 1916 at Shimoga, Mr. Meppon said that the people of Narasimharajapur happened to say so. On my interviewing some of the prominent land-owners of that place I was informed that they had not only not expressed to any one that there was no lack of labour; but on the other hand they were actually feeling the immediate want of it. I hold with me their opinions on the subject. Mr. Meppon boasts of an abundant supply of labour available to Coffee Planters; but what will he say to the following admission by Mr. C.H.Brown, the veteran Coffee Planter of Karkie Konda Estate and President of the U.P.A.S.I, in his letter to me dated the 19th.September 1916

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I quite agree with what you say about the want of labour in the Malnad; there is not sufficient labour available to maintain the area under cultivation and none to develop the vast area of waste land. Planters and owners of Supari garden are alike short-handed.

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Is it then to Mr. Meppon alone that thousands of coolies are coming? If so, verily, Mr. Meppon must be singularly fortunate or is quite out of the common. Does Mr. Meppon impeach Mr. Brown's testimony also? Again Mr. Meppon claims perfection or at least approach thereto for the system of recruitment carried on under the ~~auspicious~~ auspices of the U.P.A.S.I. Let us see what Dr. Aylmer F. Martin, the unimpeachable nature of whose evidence, Mr. Meppon must admit, has to say on that system as described by Mr. Meppon.

" The worst sort of recruiter, even if he may be an admirable man on the Estate in other ways, is the one who proceeds to a country where some one else has led him to believe he can get coolies. He depends on this man with whom he has nothing at all in common. The local Labour Agent is asked all about the character of the man and we will suppose there is nothing against him in proof of which he may actually produce coolies who start for the Estate. If they change their minds on the way and abscond, who is responsible? The Labour Agent disclaims the responsibility. The recruiter says he handed over the coolies which is all he said he would do and the Kangany says the Labour Agent and the recruiter are in league against him, duped him and supplied him with coolies who had arranged before-hand to bolt and it was all a put up job. The manager of the Estate claims the money from the Labour Department and the Department refuses to pay, the Estate has lost the money and no good has been done. Supposing the coolies arrive on the Estate and work there is it to be expected that the state of affairs will continue to be satisfactory for any length of time! No one can be sure that such a condition will not give trouble and be a source of loss at any moment and almost certainly so in the end".

Since the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on the 11th November 1916, I had the honour of a visit from Mr. Mathayas an Indian Planter of considerable influence in South Canara, owning large Coffee Estates in the Malnad. In the course of conversation, he admitted that there was dearth of labour in the Malnad. He further said that he was for long a member of the U.P.A.S.I. and having ~~it~~ found it a failure, ceased to be a member thereof. Can Mr. Meppon produce in support of his statements any evidence of better eminence or anything like equal eminence or of any eminence at all?

The rest of the observations of Mr. Meppon are delightfully " illogical and inconsistent ". From what Mr. Meppon says about the

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treatment of coolies by Planters, one would infer that the coolies living in the heaven so assiduously created for them, would not be willing even to return to their homes and that the generosity of the Planters knew no bounds; but in clamouring for a Penal Law he has slowly "let the cat out of the bag". The coolies position in Mysore is more independent - thanks to the absence of a Penal Labour Law of the nature demanded by Mr. Meppon and so the Planter has to depend upon the good will of the coolie or lose both money and labour. Consequently, the Planter has to make a virtue of a necessity. If the coolies feel as comfortable and as contented as Mr. Meppon describes they do, why should they abscond and why should Mr. Meppon seek the aid of legislation for the manufacture of a Penal Labour Law, the evils of which are every day seen in the - harrowing tales of misery ~~be~~ that reach us from Ceylon and other Labour Employing Colonies. I do not say that all Planters are inhuman or maltreat coolies; but when ~~tyranny~~ tyrrany is sanctioned by law and the shortage of labour compels the most angelic of Planters to make the most of what is available, the temptation to seek the aid of law in all and sundry matters is only too natural. It is fortunate for the ignorant and poor coolie that neither in the Madras Presidency nor in the Province of Mysore, there is any such law. God forbid that it should come into existence hereafter. The law of contract, if properly administered by criminal courts will sufficiently answer the purpose.

Mr. Meppon's remedy for shortage of labour is really nothing, if not original. "Resign your lands" says Mr. Meppon. The Malnad landowners and the Government of Mysore must ~~suddenly~~ certainly hail him as their saviour. Who but Mr. Meppon could give such solutary advice? It is so absured that it needs no comment.

Mr. Meppon's admission that a number of Estates have not joined the U.P.A.S.I. is sure evidence of the fact that it has not - attained that degree of perfection which Mr. Meppon claims for it. Surely the work turned out by the Association is not commensurate with the large expenditure its maintenance involves and has to be met by the members thereof.

Mr. Meppon's solicitude for small land-holders is quite uncalled for. Mr. Meppon has apparently no clear idea of the Malnad. The proportion of small land-holders is too insignificant to be taken into serious account. Assuming that there are such, even they feel the

lack of labour supply. Due to rural depopulation, there is ~~no~~ practically no household in the Malnad in which there is on an average more than one able ~~body-adult~~ bodied adult to do field or garden work. The land-owners who worked with their families and obtained labour in exchange long ago disappeared. If here and there they do still exist, they form an infinitismly small minority. Mr. Meppon should understand that subordination of private to public interests is the essential factor of any successful public undertakings. The levy of a small compulsary labour cess in place of the Supari Cess cannot be deemed to be a hardship unbearable by even the small land-holders. Besides, the proposed labour cess is not going to be levied at so much per head of population or per household but in proportion to the area owned by each land-owner. Consequently, no hardship of the nature anticipated by Mr. Meppon is likely to be perpetrated.

Mr. Meppon's wholesale condemnation of areca Planters in the matter of treatment of coolies is wholly ungenerous, undignified and unjustifiable. It is an unprovoked and gratuitous insult. It has no foundation in fact. Mr. Meppon is wholly uninformed. I will not be so uncharitable as to say that he is deliberately misrepresenting facts. Mr. Meppon cited the authority of the people of Narasimharajapur at the first meeting of the Sub-Committee. It would have made matters easy for enquiry if Mr. Meppon had disclosed the sources of information. The land-owners whom I interviewed and whose written opinions I hold, do not support Mr. Meppon at all. The failure of supply of labour now complained of is not, though Mr. Meppon says it is, due to ill-treatment of coolies or non-payment of wages and advances by areca-garden-owners. As they depend entirely on coolies that come voluntarily, it is impossible to treat them unfairly or to send them away unpaid. As a matter of fact, areca-garden-owners some times pay even higher wages than the Coffee Planters, the rate varying from Rs.12 to Rs.15 a month. Mr. Meppon says that coolies have no fixed hours of work and are made to work till dusk. Mr. Meppon would do well to observe these coolies - working in gardens or fields before making any such random remarks. They are no doubt to be found in the garden or field till dusk; but the outturn of daily work is proportionately smaller. Most of the time they are either chatting or chewing betle. On a Coffee Estate, they have a wholesome fear of the foreign employer and the paid maistry,

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the employer's own man to check the work. Areca-garden-owners do not possess such a compelling force. The employer is the uncouth Malnad land-owner who has only the good will of the coolie and the maistry or Kangani to depend upon and the maistry is the coolies' own man. Employers of labour do not consequently get back half their money's worth. Except in the matter of medical treatment which is beyond the power of individual land-owners, all the other conveniences of the coolies are attended to more or less. The same Mr. Mathias of whom I have made mention above told me that last year, in spite of as fair treatment of coolies as is given on European Coffee Estates his coolies bolted away and that he had to suffer much on that account. What does Mr. Meppon say to this? Here at least is the testimony of a highly respectable Indian Planter on whose Estate coolies could not have led a dog's life. The shortage of labour cannot therefore be due to bad treatment of coolies by areca--garden-owners; nor can it be said that the coffee Planters are surfeited with labour, though it is Mr. Meppon that maintans the contrary. Mr. Meppon says that there is something wrong in the system of recruitment of labour adopted by areca-garden-owners. Mr. Meppon will do well to understand that there is no system of any kind followed by them. The coolies come and go as they like with no effort at recruitment. It really adds to the credit of the Malnad land-owners that in spite of the several indegenous and foreign Labour recruiting Agencies they are today getting even the small and uncertain number of coolies who come of their own accord. While the heaven in which Mr. Meppon make the coolies live- requires extraneous aid to people it and the aid of legislation to keep it going, the Malnad Land-Owner has rarely sought the aid of either, Civil or Criminal law.

Before the expansion of coffee, tea, and rubber industry in Mysore and elsewhere, the Malnad land-owners used to have super-abundance of labour from outside. There was also a good local supply of labour available in days long gone by. Malaria with all its attendent evils has reduced the local supply to a vanishing point. What little there is, is still further diminishing on account of over-work. With the increasing number of coffee, tea and rubber estates, both in and outside our Province and due to the various and ingenious methods of recruitment adopted by the owners thereof, the outside cooly supply to the areca-garden-owners has been studily decreasing. They have neither the -

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genius nor the cooperating propensities of the European Planter. Meppon's kindly description of them as an educated class is too flattering to be true and is surely a piece ~~nab~~ of neighbourly charity. With the exception of a negligible minority they are illiterate, uncivilised and backward. The ever-increasing areas of waste land and decreasing out-turn of crops are evidence, if evidence ~~for~~ were necessary, of the utter inability of the Malnad Land-Owners to help themselves. When a people are on the path of steady retrogression, the duty of the Government is not simply to collect revenue and offer gratuitous advice. Advices we can have any number without incurring any cost or expenditure. What is requires is practical and substantial assistance. It is too much to expect from a people of the type of Malnad Land-owners anything like self help. We do want spoon-feeding and we shall not be ashamed to ask for it. Does Mr. Meppon know how the Colonial Government help their settlers in all matters of agricultural and industrial expansion. Are the colonies in the prosperous condition in which they are without the intervention of Government and legislature? Where would they have been but for the employment of foreign labour? Do the colonial settlers resign their lands or do they try to get labour and improve them?

Mr. Meppon advises the areca-garden-owners to find honest maistries and recruit coolies through them. I have already quoted the opinion of Dr. A.F.Martin regarding such recruitment. The system also stands condemned by some of the better- informed Planters in Ceylon. I should like to draw the attention of those who are interested to an article contributed to the Planter's Gazzette by one Mr. Herry storey - a sympathetic and well-meaning Planter of ~~Colon~~ Ceylon- quoted in New - India of the 19th December 1916. The writer deplores the undesirable condition of labourforce and strongly condemns the system of recruitment in vogue among the employers of labour. He implores the Government to help both the employers and the employees out of the muddle they are now in by means of suitable legislation. The evil lies, though Mr. Meppon would fain admit it, in adopting the system which protects only the interests of the employers and conveniently over-looks those of the employees. The buying and selling of coolies by Kanganies, the defrauding of the former of their hard earned wages by the latter who act as middlemen between the emploers and employees, the utter lack of supervision over the conduct of Kanganies who are responsible to nobody for fair dealings

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and the heavy indebtedness of the cooles all drive ~~the~~ labour to desperation and render it more and more shifting and difficult to obtain. As if these evils are not sufficient, Mr. Meppon would deplore the absence of a Penal Labour Law in Mysore. It is really a wonder how people who are otherwise sensible and intelligent so easily lose their heads when a question of self-interests arises. Mr. Meppon does not seem to care whether the advance and wages really reach the hands of the coolies. He would seem to be quite satisfied if he could get labour sufficient for the money spent. So long as he has not kept back any part of the money due, why should he care to see where it goes? Unfortunately the coolies are voiceless; but if they had a voice in the Government of the country, they too might pray for the introduction and enforcement of a law for the protection of their interests.

Mr. Meppon wants to know if Government is prepared to pay advances to the coolies and bear their feeding and travelling charges enroute and further who is responsible for coolies that may abscond or die. No one outside a lunatic asylum would want the Government to bear all this expenditure. Nor would any sane Government entertain such extravagent proposals. The employers ought to pay the advances and bear all the incidental charges. The cost of maintenance of the Department should be divided between the Government and the people, ~~and~~ the latter being made to pay in the shape of a labour cess in place of the unnecessary Supari-cess. Mr. Meppon's arguement of the indiscriminate levying of the cess on all Malnad Land-holders working with their families has already been answered. As to absconding and dying of coolies; that is a contigency which neither the ideal U.P.A.S.I. nor a hundred Government can prevent happening. The former may however be checked to a considerable extent by the operation of the contract act, fair treatment and the elimination of the flesh-flies of ~~the~~ Kanganieser or Maistries. What ~~did~~ do Mr. Meppon or other Planters do in such cases? The sare will be done by the areca-garden-owner too. Are Mr. Meppon and the Members of the U.P.A.SII so favoured ~~formed~~ of heaven that such a contingency does not arise among the coolies recruited by them? As it is, are the Malnad Land-Owners in a better position? For want of any recognised agency and feeling the pressure of work, they trust and advance money to any and every man who calls himself a Kangani and promises to bring coolies. It is the good fortune of the person so advancing money, if the Kangany ever returns or brings

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a quarter of the number promised. Even those few frequently bolt away because the Kangany has not actually paid them any part of the money received and they have been brought upon hopes of payment. Thus they go from one Kangany to another relying only on empty promises, the whole class of Kanganies being unfortunately of one type and ultimately make away for their native homes. The Kangany blames the coolies and the Malnad Land-Owner having no hold over him loses his money. This state of affairs is certainly not likely to improve by the mere introduction of a Penal-Law. The Kangany must go and all dealings between the employers and the employees must be settled to the satisfaction and with the intervention of an Agency responsible to Government. The coolies should understand that there is no scope for any one to dupe them and that every pie of their wages goes directly into their hands.

Some advocate and particularly Mr.Aylmer F.Martin does so. The Kangany system on a family or patriarchal basis is the ideal system of recruitment, that is to say, a Kangany whose field of recruitment gradually extends from the family to the caste of community to which he belongs and a Kangany of higher caste who recruits from lower castes are the most successful canvassers and the labour supplied by them is less shifting. The statement would be quite true if instead of the present tense, past tense were to be used. The struggle for existence, the slackening of the ties of ~~the~~ relationship, the breaking up of joint families due to ever-rising cost of living and the pernicious doctrine of each man for himself - the fruit of modern civilization have shattered the family or patriarchal idea. Even among the lower classes of South Canara and Malabar among whom succession devolves on the female and partition of family estate is not allowable except with the full consent of all the members of the family having an interest in the estate, the doctrine of each man for himself has gained a strong footing and partitions among joint families are getting more and more common. The family or patriarchal idea is long ago dead among the Hindus. It is therefore hopeless to rely upon it now.

Mr. Meppon would like to know what should be done with the coolies where there is no work in the areca-gardens. Mr. Meppon has probably no idea of arreca gardening. An arreca-garden owner requires labour throughout the year. If now work ceases for some time during the year, it is not because that there is no work to be done; but

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because ~~that~~ there is no labour available. There are vast areas of cultivable land now lying waste which can be profitably improved if steady and sufficient labour is forth-coming. There is no lack of work at any time of the year.

The Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference whom the Labour Scheme immediately concerns and to whom it was referred for consideration has also thrown it out with the remark that it is impractical and must be left to private initiative. The same fate met the scheme when it was once before referred to the same Committee. The reason is not far to seek. It is really anomolous that a scheme which immediately concerns the Malnad Land-Owners should have been referred to a Committee of which not a single member is a Malnad Land-Owner. It consists of officials, who do not know nor care to know what labour difficulties that are in the Malnad, of coffee Planters who have their own means of meeting the demand for labour and whose supply would be appreciably affected, if the contemplated scheme is passed and lastly of Laidan Land-Owners who, from their geographical situation, have no idea of the Malnad. It is no wonder then that the Committee should have thrown out the scheme so summarily. The Industrial Committee of the Economic Conference had also taken up the subject in a friendly and sympathetic spirit but finding that it was more legitimately within the province of the Agricultural Committee dropped discussion. The European members of the Agricultural Committee, though not unaware of the dearth of labour in the Malnad, had their own reasons for opposing the scheme; but what led the Indian members to join in the chorus? Did they satisfy themselves by any enquiry or investigation that the scheme was impracticable? Do they honestly believe that such a stupendous undertaking is within the power and scope of the illiterate and uncivilised Malnad Land-Owners? Either they have no idea of the Malnad or have shirked duty. In either case, the Committee's action is not to say the least of it, commendable. If the scheme referred to them was - impracticable, why could they not have devised a better scheme? If such an organisation as a foreign Labour Supplying Agency may come out of private endeavours of the Malnad Land-owners, the considerably less difficult task of building sanitary and model houses, of sinking wells, repairing or restoration of minor tanks, constructing roads, &c, &c, may also be conveniently left to private initiative. The Government may be rid of all anxieties and save lot of money. In the result, there will be no -

justification for the maintenance of the costly machinery of the Economic Conference and the Malnad Improvement Scheme with its various brances and Committees. It must be sheer waste pf public money to allow it to continue for a day or more. The Agricultural Committee should be the first to go. It has no right to exist. Is the Committee prepared to accept this conclusion? I think not. Probably these Committees are under the impression that they have been created merely to offer advice. They must understand that it is not the intention of the Government. They have been brought into being to render substantial aid. The earlier they know ~~those~~ this, the better would it be for all concerned. When the Agricultural Committee whose ~~duty is~~ duties comprised the investigating into the question of dearth of labour and suggesting of suitable remedies, has summarily declined to ~~more~~ move in the matters, it is hopeless to expect better results from any other of the existing bodies. It therefore behoves the Government, if it has already recognised the importance of the question to immediately take the matter on hand and apply suitable remedies or if it wants still further assurance to appoint a special commission of enquiry composed of retired officials of high respectebility who have had experience of the Malnad and of non-officials of light and leading with a free sprinkling of Malnad Land-Owners. The entire hope of the Malnad people is centered round their paternal Government which spares neither cost nor trouble for the amelioration of its backward subjects. It is hoped that the Government would take early steps and arrive at a definite conclusion at no very distant date.

The assumption that there is really no lack of labour in Malnad and that the Malnad Land-Owner should thank himself for his lure to obtain adequate supply, is purely gratuitous and has been vented by a class of self-~~centerd~~ centered and self opinionated officials w ~~worl~~ look askance at all popular and practical suggestions for progress no reason other than that such suggestions did not emenate from the superior wisdom and supported by a few influential individuals who interests clash with those of the masses. Unable to make out a st case for the opposition, they pose themselves as guardians of Gove interests exhibiting undue anxiety about the security of public fina While feeling no scruple in wasting public funds in advancement c pet-theories, they become immediately nervous and overcautious wh private individuals dare to enter the field or cross their path.

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a pity that in spite of the frequent and unqualified assurances of Gove ment they have failed to realise that the ~~the~~ various Departments of G ment have been created primarily to study the public needs and to mini to public wants. To accomplish this object of ~~the~~ Government, they ~~have~~ ~~may~~ must sympathise with the people more and cooperate with them and not des them as inferior in wisdom and understanding. This is of course a digre ion but an inevitable one under the circumstances.

If more independent and disinterested evidence than that already quoted and of the Malnad Land-Owners regarding dearth of labour were wanted, the several Executive Agencies entrusted with the construction of model - houses, reading rooms, libraries, schools, roads and wells, the restoration of minor tanks, opening up of demonstration farms and extension of Agricultu -ral operations, if they are questioned why the work entrusted to them is not adequately progressing, would certainly say with one voice that there is no sufficient labour in the Malnad. I have been told by each and every one of them that they cannot push on the work for lack of labour. One would like to know what the very same Mr. Keppon who alone finds labour overflowing and lays entire blame at the door of the arreca-garden-owner would say, if Government were to call upon him for a strict account of the practical work carried out by him or at his instance as Agricultural, Economic and Industrial Superintendent during the past three years of his service How many reading rooms, schools and libraries ~~he~~ has he caused to be constructed? How many demonstration farms has he opened? This, I say in reference to Koppa- a pukka Malnad Taluk which requires more care and attention than the Maidan Taluks of his District. His only legitimate answer must be that he could not secure sufficient labour. No other plea except the self-condemning one of inattention to duty would be in keeping with the truth.

There is yet another and more independent source of information. Ask any village Elementary School master about the attendance of pupils in the V. E. School in the Malnad, the one complaint that is always made is that the Malnad parents keep back their children during several months in the year from attending school on the plea of heavy work in the field and garden.

In further proof of scarcity of labour, I shall cite a practical instance. Not finding coolies to cultivate their wetlands, some 40 orthodox Brahmins of Kigga near Sringeri, seat of His Holiness, Jagadguru and centre of Brahmanical religion and learning in our Province, had to

either transgress the severest of rules of caste or to meet starvation face to face. They wisely close the former and in a body ploughed their own fields- a transgression punishable with ostracism combined with no hope of return to the fold. It created quite a sensation among the Brahmin Community and a few of the ultra orthodox but shortsighted leaders refused to mix with them . The matter having come up for final decision before the broad-minded and Agent of Sringeri Mutt, the offenders pleaded dire necessity for the alleged breach of rules of caste. Happily for both parties the plea was accepted and the offenders were excused with ~~the~~ a warning against repitition The conservatism of the orthodox Brahmins of the old school is well-known and their habits and practices have amused and caused much meriment to the Western nations. That such Brahmins should have condoned a serious and according to them inexcusable breach of ~~rules~~ caste rules irrefutably and undeniably lamentable lack of labour. ~~at all~~.

Thus ~~Thus~~ the neglected condition of the garden-lands, the steadily increasing areas of waste-lands which were once under cultivation, the poor outturn of crops, the heavy wastage due to want of sufficient labour at the time of harvesting, the failing health of the people and the consequent depopulation due to over-work and the poverty and indebtedness of the ma in spite of vast natural resources, all bear eloquent testimony to the lamentable lack of labour.

It is maintained by some that wet-land-cultivation does not req foreign labour and that even if it does, labour is required only du very short periods of the year for which no adequate provision ca Wet lands as they now are, may not require as much care and attention yet there is vast scope for improvement if sufficient labourers are coming. There is abundant water supply in Malnad throughout the year If properly diverted, it can be made available for purposes of cultiv after the rains. Second and third paddy crops, cereals, sugercane an kinds of vegetables may be profitably grown and will greatly augment resources of the cultivator. It will aso enable them to meet loses failure of ordinary crops, besides adding to the fertility of the soil the frequent use of manure and alteration of crops. That all these can successfully be grown is evidenced by the results obtained from somespo dic attempts made by a few enterprising cultivators. It will thus be that even wet-land cultivation may profitably engage labour for a mont in the year, if not through-out. If however, the above is considered

only a remote anticipation temperory labourers may be canvassed for work during the cultivation and harvest seasons. A class of labourers mostly cultivators are available in South Canara for work during those periods, as they have practically nothing to do then in the coast villages. A good start towards Agricultural expansion may be made by canvassing for the present only such temperory labourers for work on wet-lands. It is not advisable therefore to completely shut out the wet-lands from enjoying the beneficial effects of the contemplated scheme. Further if the scheme is going to be passed for the benefit of arecca-gardens, there is really not much sense in not extending its operations in favour of wet-lands also. No extra hands need be entertained for the purpose. There is already a ~~cried~~ paid Department to do the canvassing work. If wet-land-owners want and are willing to pay for labour to cultivate their wet-lands and if temperory labourers are available as no doubt they are, ~~whence~~ where is the harm in canvassing those labourers? What additional burdens are going to be laid on the department? Besides, under the existing conditions of labour in South Canara, there seems to be no difficulty at all in recruiting this kind of labour. There is no necessity therefore to limit the operations of the scheme strictly to arecca-gardens.

It is questioned why South Canara should be chosen as recruiting centre and not some of the Maidan parts. The idea of recruiting coolies from our own Province is no doubt a patriotric one; only there is no chance of its being realised. In the first place, the cooly population of Maidan parts is too small to supply the Malnad parts with sufficient labour. Secondly, the distance from which they have to be brought and the consequently large expenditure involved and the incurable aversion of the Maidan coolies to the Malnad are the main difficulties that cannot be successfully contended against. The difficulty of securing labour from the Maidan was amply proved on the occasion of Kumabhishekam Ceremony at Sringeri which, as all Mysorians are aware, took place during the last summer when the South Canara collies had left for their native places. The Agent required only 500 coolies and he tried his very best to import them from his own native place and from such of the Maidan villages as were amenable to his influence; but all of his efforts were of no avail. Not a single Coolie would come, although it was the summer season, the most temperate part of the year in the Malnad. Can it then be hoped that thousands of coolies from those parts could be had to work during the rainy and cold

seasons. Any attempts in that direction would be atleast a costly and fruitless experiment.

The coast villages of South Canara District, especially those of the Taluks of Udipi and Coondapur, were and are still supplying cool labour both to the Malnad-Land-Owners and Coffee Planters. Besides, there being an abundant supply of surplus labour in that District, th coolies of that place have no fear of Malnad climate. The climatic conditions of the Malnad parts are identical with those of South Canar the differences being only in the degree of intensity. The Agricultural operations in the Malnad commence shortly after the close of the cultivation season in South Canara, thus enabling all classes of coolies to come to the Malnad at a time when labour is most in requisition. The harvesting season like-wise closes in S.Canara long before it begins in the Malnad. A large number of temporary labourers can therefore be had for purpose of wet-land cultivation also. There appears to exis a sort of affinity between the Malnad Land-Owner and the S. Canara coo and with all the fancied or real horrors of coolie life so graphically depicted by Mr. Meppon, still S.Canara coolies of better type voluntar comes to the Malnad.

In some quarters doubts are entertained whether S.Canara Dis trict alone can supply required number of coolies. While the Taluks of Udipi and Coondapur alone were supplying sufficient labour in the pa there is no reason why the whole District, if properly exploited, shou not provide us with the amount of labour required. There is nothing to show that the coolie population of S.Canara is declining; nor has there been of late the introduction of many industry sufficiently large to absorb the surplus labour. On the other hand, there is every thing t show that the coolie population is multiplying and the local demand i too inadequate to meet the increasing supply. Rents having been doub or even trebled, the tenantry does not find cultivation sufficiently paying. What remains after the land-lords dues are paid is not sufficient to cover the cost of labour spent. The only new industry whaich has any prospect of employing considerable amount of labour is fish-catching a curing industry. But I have been told by competent authorities that the prospects of this industry are based on anticipation and that the majo- rity of the laboureres who are lured by hopes of work, wait for days and days together and go away empty-handed; because, there has not bee

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a sufficeently ∮ big ~~hall to~~ haul to engage them. During these days of unemployment they go on borrowing from their employers until the limit of solvency is reached. If, in the meanwhile, sufficient work is found for them, a part of the money, if not the whole, lent before is recovered. Otherwise, with ~~the~~ no hope of obtaining further loans from that particular employer, they leave him∮ and go to another to borrow money on pledge of service for the next season. Thus they become hopelessly indebted to a large number of traders to the ruin of both. Civil suits, arrests and detention in jails necessarily follow, resulting in additional loss to the employer and considerable hardship to the employee. In the beginning this industry attracted a large number of labourers as every new venture with promises of huge returns∮ generally does. Having by this time had sufficient experience of the hardships caused the majority of the labouring classes ~~sheer~~ shun it and prefer to work as day-labourers on half-wages instead of living upon expectations and borrowed money. This industry therefore repels labour rather than absorb it. Besides most of the work is done by families of fishermen who are not coolies. These are not the random observations of a theorist∮ but are facts ascertained and verified on a diligent enquiry on the spot. It would therefore be not difficult to divert this disaffected labour to the Malnad, provided there is an intelligently organised agency to recruit it and better terms and fair dealings are ensured by a responsible department whose ~~actings~~ actions would infuse confidence in the coolies and whose promises would carry weight with the public.

The creation of an agency to act as an information bureau is considered to be good enough for the purpose. The idea is borrowed from the Europen Coffee Planters. Their Labour Department known as the U.P.A.S.I does not directly recruit labour but supplies the applicant ~~with the required labour~~ requiring labour with information regarding places where labour is available, the conduct and capabilities of the canvassers applying for advances and also regarding ~~the~~ absconders and defaulters. On the whole, that is a department that exists soley for the benefit of the employers. No attempt is made to protect the interests of the illiterate and ignorant coolies and save them from the clutches of the irresponsible canvassers. The best means of effecting this is by doing away with the services of the canvasser, Kangany or maistry by whatever name he is called and substituting paid agents and maistries whose actions are subject to close scrutiny and observation of a responsible Department. It is the vagaries

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and the questionable character of the canvassers that has greatly tended to demoralise the labour force. No Department or Agency which depends upon this human sharks is destined to succeed. A very small amount of success achieved by intelligently organised U.P.A.S.I, and the perilous condition of the coolies in Ceylon sufficiently evidence the inabilityof such a Department to eradicate the evil. Both employers and employees are swindled and the entire blame is thrown on the ignorant and voiceless coolies. The existence of ~~the~~ a Pena-Law simply aggrevates the mischief placing one more weapon in the hands of either the canvasser or the employer to oppress the unoffending coolie. The sorry and regrettable tales we frequently hear from Ceylon of the bolting of the coolies. The relentless persuits by the employer and the conviction and incarceration of the offenders in common jails for purely labour offences should make us think twice before we adopt a method which stands self-condemned. The Labour Department which hopes to work smoothly and successfully should undertake recruitment through its own paid officials and hold itself responsible- barring unavoidable contingencies of course- for due performance by both parties of the terms of contract between the employer and the employee. It is needless waste of money to create or maintain a Department which will merely act as an information Bureau.

It is feared by some that the British Government may not view with favour the establishment of a Labour Department for recruitment of labour in its teritories. That Government is being flooded with complaints from the public about the treatment of coolies in Ceylon and other colonies which indent Indian labour. There is therefore every reason to believe that that Government may not like to be bothered with one more institution of the sort. But as explained before, the defects in the system of recruitment adopted by those Agencies are responsible for what is happening. There is no cause for misgivings if this whole scheme is laid before that Covernment and it is made to understand that the contemplated Department is not merely a recruiting body vouchsafing the interests of only the employers but also watching over the interests of the coolies as well and that it is wholly under the control of and responsible to our Government, there is no reason to fear that we shall not get the necessary sanction. In the case of Ceylon and other colonies the Government of India has to deal with Governments and people over whom it has no control and can exercise only moral ~~suation~~ suasion.

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With us it is quite the reverse. Our Government is bound to be controlled by the advice of the Government of India and the work of the Labour Department will be carried on under the very nose of its Provincial Government. The Covernment of India or its Provincial Government will certainly view with pleasure my labour scheme which provides a safe outlet for its increasing coolie population that cannot ~~first~~- find work in its native place. By the time, they must have found out the defects in the labour schemes of the colonists to which their assent was given in the genuine hope of securing work for their millions of unemployed labourers. We have no Penal labour Law of the nature in force in the colonies; nor do we wish to have one. If then we submit a scheme devoid of the defects out of which all the complications have arisen in the colonies, there is every reason to trust that the Covernment of India and its Provincial Government will ungrudgingly accord their full assent.

Before finally laying down a workable scheme it would be well to summarise briefly the reasons for the necessity to have a Government controlled Labour Department in preference to one of private enterprise:-

1. Illeteracy and ignorance of Malnad Land-Owners and their consequent incapacity for combined and concerted action.
2. Absence of a sufficiently large number of men of light and leading to educate public opinion.
3. The inability of private instotutions to command that degree of confidence and respect as a Government controlled Department would do with the Malnad Land-Owners.
4. The mischievous tendency to start mushroom institutions for a ~~completion~~ competition of labour with the certainty of failure and complete demoralisation of the labour force.
5. Possibilities of competition by the long established agencies and departments resulting in the strangling of the infant institution.
6. The general mistrust and suspicion with which such institutions for recruiting labour are viewed owing to sad experience in the ~~parts~~. past.
7. The sense of insecurity felt ~~by~~ both by capital and labour in all private undertakings for reasons unnecessary to detail here.
8. The not improbable unwillingness of the British Government or of its Provincial Covernment to accord sanction to a private undertaking of the nature, unless the protection of the interests of its subjects is guarranteed by our Government .

9. The inability of our Government to offer such a guarrantee without assuming control of the Department.

10. The last but not the least obstacle is that of finance, private capital fighting shy of all enterprises not initiated by Government and being quite inadequate, even if ~~for the~~ forth coming to meet the charges under the present poverty-stricken condition of the massess.

Having from the above summarised causes arrived at the inevitable conclusion that the Economic salvation of Malnad Land-Owners lies primarily in the establishment of a Labour Department controlled and managed by Government, I shall try to sketch briefly the outlines of a scheme for the creation and maintenance of such a Department.

From experience we know that in South Canara the whole Taluk of Udipi, the southern half of the Taluks of Coondapur and half the Taluk of Karkal were formerly and are, though to a very small extent, even now supplying coolie labour to the Malnad. The supply from remaining parts of that District is small enough to be negligible. For a long time to come and until our Department establishes a reputation for fair dealings and fulfills all the hopes and expectations entertained of it, we shall have to depend for our supply on such of the places as have been supplying with coolie labour heretofore. This consideration leads to the choice of Udipi as the centre of our recruiting area. The head-quarters of the Department should therefore be located there. As the Department should enlist the sympathy and obtain the active support of the public, its work should be carried on in a place of which the people should be capable of formulating an opinion. The town of Udipi would therefore answer our purpose best. Here must be located the chief office of the Department officered by a Director of the rank and ~~pay~~ pay of at least the lowest grade Assistant Commissioner who should be the executive head of the Department He should be assisted by an assistant on monthly salary of Rs. 100 to act in his absence on tour. He should have an establishment of 3 clerks on Rs. 40, 30 and 20 each respectively and 4 peons and 1 sweeper and 1 night watcher on Rs. 9, 7 and 7 each respectively. Each Taluk should have an Agent, one head maistry and two assistant maistries on monthly salaries of Rs. 50, 30 & 20 each respectively. The Director should, in addition to his salary, receive a fixed travelli allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. He should inspect the work of the Age once in a month at least. The Agents and maistries should, in addition to their usual salary, receive a commission at the rate of 6 pies per hea

of coolie canvassed and this item of expenditure should be borne partly by the applicants for coolies and partly by the Department. The amount should be disbursed to the several members constituting the Agency in proportion to the work done by each. In order to promote a healthy rivalry and to prevent friction or apathy, the areas of recruitment by each individual may be circumscribed and determined. These Agencies besides canvassing labour when required should keep themselves previously informed of where labour is available, on what terms, for which period and all necessary particulars to enable them to comply with demands for labour with no loss of time. They should also be on the ~~work~~ look out for absconders, make enquiries about the cause or causes of their return out of time and report the circumstances to chief office for action.

The applicants for coolies' supply may apply direct to the chief office or to any one of the Agencies nearest or most convenient to them. In the latter case all necessary particulars should at once be communicated to the chief office for information. To prevent waste of labour, the applicant should deposit with their applications not less than Rs.2/- per head of coolie applied for, together with his share of the commission amount to be paid to the Agents or Maistries. The application should, in addition to other pertinent and necessary information, mention the nature of work for which the coolies are required so as to facilitate canvassing of desired sort of labour. The amount of advances payable to the coolies, the amount of wages payable, the period for which labour is required all these and such other details can be settled later on between the employer and the employee in the presence of his own maistry who is desired to come there to take the coolies to their own places. When these priliminaries are settled, the amount of advance agreed upon should be paid through the Agencies and the contract bonds should be got executed in favour of the Department, so as to facilitate the issue of criminal or civil processes against absconders and defaulters. So that the contract bonds entered into in British territories on British stamp may be valid in law, in both the British and Mysore Provinces, our legislature may pass a law declaring such bonds valid or the British Government may, by a prepayment of a fixed stamp duty be requested to validate bonds obtained on Mysore Government Stamp paper or a contract bond executed on stamp papers of both the Governments may be obtained. In the last case, half the cost will have to be borne by the executant.

It must be the primary duty of every Agency to see that all the priliminaries are settled to the satisfaction of both parties so as to give no room for repudiation of the terms agreed upon by either. The contract bond and the connected papers should, on the completion of all the priliminary details, be forwarded to the chief office, retaining of course a detailed record of the whole transaction so as to enable the Agency to hunt down and apprehend absconders.

The duties of taking legal steps, either civil or criminal, against absconders resident in British territories may be entrusted ~~to~~ either to the Director or to the respective Agencies with the sanction of the Director in the latter case. The Director should however satisfy himself as far as possible that such steps are necessary in the interests of justice.

The Malnad Taluks which employ coolie labour and assent to the scheme should each have one or more Labour Inspectors in proportion to the work that has to be done in each of the Taluks. For the present it will suffice to appoint one Inspector for each Taluk. These Inspectors should be paid a monthly salary of Rs.40 each with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs.10 a month. They should visit every house-hold employing coolies canvassed by the Department, see that a regular and correct account is kept of the work done by coolies, that they are given warm clothing, housing and daily allowances of rice and usual sundries and that their wages are regularly paid. It should be impressed upon them that the Department exists more for the benefit of labour than ~~that~~ for that of employer. All delinquencies on the part of the employer and information regarding absconders should at once be reported to the chief office for necessary action. If absconders are within the jurisdiction of our Government, they should take legal steps against such absconders. Each house-hold employing such labour should be visited at least once in a month.

As this very Department may profitably and without inconvenience canvass temporary labourers for cultivation of wet-lands and waste-lands also, can be rendered arable with the aid of such coolies, there is no reason to shut out wet-lands from the operation of the scheme. Besides canvassing unskilled labour, the Department may advantageously recruit skilled labour. There is a great demand in the Malnad for carpenters, copper and black-smiths stone-masons etc. The Department may usefully undertake to canvass such labour, provided the employer and the employee come to an agreement.

A brief and broad outline only of the scheme has been attempted

to be given, leaving out the minuter details to be worked out by the Depar ment itself if ever it is going to be created.

There is however one point which is beyond the scope of this Department or that of the Malnad Land-Owners individually. I ~~se~~ refer to that of medical relief, absence of which is sufficient to undo all the good work done by the Department. The health of the coolie is the first thing requiring attention. The Malnad Improvement Scheme should see that ~~however~~ wherever the extent of population permits it, there should be a dispensary within easy reach of every person requiring medical relief and where it is not permissible to have standing dispensaries, to organise itinerant dispensaries which should visit each villages within its jurisdiction at least once in a week.

It may be questioned why, if the applicant pays the advance and bears the feeding, travelling and other charges of the coolies, the contract bonds should be got executed in favour of the Lbaour Department. While protecting the interests of the coolies by preventing indiscriminate recourse to law, it will also be of much use to the employer since the Institution of civil or criminal proceedings by a responsible officer of a recognised Department will certainly carry more weight. Besides, the arrangement will not drive the employers to the necessity of clamouring for a Penal-Labour-Law which has now become such a bugbear. A more vigourous and discriminate enforcement of the contract act would suffice for the present. For the very same reason, the Director of the Labour Department should be an officer of of a high rank so that any legal action he may take against absconders and defaulters may carry due weight with the judiciary in British territories.

Now comes the question of finance. The Department would entail an annual expenditure of Rs. 32,500 Where ~~there~~ is the "Almighty dollar" to come from? There is our old friend, the supari cess. He may be conveniently retired and a labour cess levied instead. Any deficit may be met from the interest on the accumulated amount of Supari cess Rs.1,75,000 approximately now lying idle in the hands of Government which has already expressed its willingness to utilise the amount for the improvement of the Malnad. There are no doubt other needs but for them the Government has made provision ample or small. It is only labour, a matter of vital importance to the Malnad Land-Owners that has been left to take care of itself. If early steps are not taken to remedy this serious defect, there is no

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hope of prosperity for the Malnad. I therefore implore His Highness' Government, all those generous and large-hearted souls who are interested in the welfare of the Malnad, and lastly the people of the Malnad themselves to lay aside all petty personal consideration and to unite together to work out the economic salvation of the Malnad.

There is an additional reason why Malnad should press for the immediate removal of this serious disability. The Government has in its generosity alloted large funds for the Industrial development of the Province. When there is not sufficient labour for ordinary Agricultural operations, how can Malnad ever hope to take advantage of it. While the Maidan parts are enjoying the benefit thereof from the day the new movement was started, the Malnad is still blinking. It is not the intention of Government that one part of the Province only should improve or that another part must for ever remain backward. The State aims at the development of the whole Province and to realise its intention, it is the bounden duty of the State to remove any disability the existence of which prevents the backward parts of the Province from taking full advantage of the assistance promised by the State.

The views, opinions and criticisms to be found in this paper have been stated after careful and diligent enquiry and investigation on the spot. They are not random thoughts of a stay-at-home theorist. I am prepared to substantiate every word of what I have said by unimpeachable evidence both written and oral. Besides, I have been put in possession of certain informations which decency and good manners do not permit me to disclose at this stage. The only hope of a prosperous Malnad is in the creation of a Labour-Supply-Department. Otherwise, Mr. Meppon's advice " resign your lands" is bound to take a practical effect in a short time. I am supported in this view by the opinion of his D.K.Daresha, Superintendent of survey who once remarked on seeing the waste and unproductive lands of the Malnad that " when next time ~~of the~~ survey operations are undertaken, Malnad will be nowhere ".

----ooOoo-----

28/1/17

Schedule.

---- Cost of Maintenance. -----

1. (a)	One Director of labour at Udipi on Rs.300 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs50 per mensem.	Rs. 350-0-0	
(b)	One Assistant Director on Rs. 100 with a fixed T.A. of 50 per mensem.	" 150-0-0	
(c)	Staff:- (3 clerks), One head clerk on Rs.40 p,m. One deputy clerk " 30 " One Asst. clerk. " 20 " 4 Peons on Rs.9 each-36 " One sweeper on Rs.7 " 7 " One night watcher on" 7 "	" 140-0-0	
			640-0-0
2. (a)	5 labour Agents, one for each Taluk in South Canara District, on Rs.50 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs.20 each per mensem. = (50+20) x 5 =	" 350-0-0	
(b)	5 Maistries on Rs.30 each p.m.= 30x5 =	" 150-0-0	
(c)	10 assistant maistries, 2 for each Taluk, on Rs.20 each p.m. = 20 * 10 =	" 200-0-0	
			700-0-0
3.	17 Travelling Inspectors, one for each of the Kalnad Taluk, on Rs. 40, with a fixed T.A.of 10 for each per mensem. = (40+10)x17=	" 850-0-0-	850-0-0
		Total for one month.	2190-0-0
		Total for the year 2190x12 =	26,280-0-0
4.	Commission to the canvassing agents and maistries for 1,50,000 coolies at the rate of 6 ps. per cooly, half of it being raised by the employers. = 0 -0-3 * 150000 =		2,343-12-0

Miscellaneous:--

(a)	Cost of printing and other works.	500- 0 -0
(b)	Post and telegraph charges.	500- 0 -0
(c)	Rent for the building at Udipi with lighting charges etc, at the rate of Rs.80 per month. 80x12 =	960- 0 -0
(d)	Sundry charges.	2000- 0 -0
		32,583-12 -0
	To round it, omitting annas etc,	= 32,500-0 - 0

----pp0oo----

(13) 53

Udipi.

21 - 10 -1916.

To

R. Ry.,

Hosakoppa Krishna Rao Avl.,

Member, The Economic Conference of Mysore.

Dear sir,

I am in receipt of your letter inviting my opinion re-the indictment of Mr. Brown against the coolies of South Canara.

With due deference to the mature experience of Mr. Brown I have to submit as follows:--

The experience of Mr. Brown is confined to the lowest strata of South Canara coolies viz, the Holiyas. They are the last class of untouchables and are not employed by the local people except for stone-quarrying. They have been accustomed to a life of slavery from the time when the Nadavars (equivalent to Nayars of Malabar) were in power. They were even bought and sold in those days. Although such a custom is not now in vogue, thanks to the British Government, still the respect and awe with which they look upon the Nadavars is still very great. You may know from experience that the coolie agents belonged once exclusively to the Nadavar class called Shetties. Of late other people too have taken to the calling but very sparsely.

The Holiyas being the slaves have been kept entirely in ignorance and the religion is the worship of the demons who are alleged to revel in toddy. So all their ceremonies and poojas consist of liberal allowances of toddy. The more the allowance of toddy the more pleased their Gods are. Offenders against customs and practices of the ~~sect~~ sect are very strictly punished with heavy fines which are immediately realised and the whole amount spent on toddy. It is also in vogue among them to treat every one of their colony to liberal allowances of toddy on even trivial religious occasions. Thus from time immemorial they have been accustomed to a life of waste and the civilizing influence of education which teaches economy has not yet reached them. It is only very lately that some serious attempts are being made to

7. Are you aware of the existence of or is there any system of recruitment of labour adopted by the Malnad land-owners, in S. Canara?

No. there is none.

8. Are you aware that employers of labour from foreign parts have to be entirely dependent upon 'Kanganies' or 'Maistries' of the locality for canvassing labour?

yes.

9. *(a)* Is it or is it not a fact that coolies so canvassed are duped wholesale by these Maistries?

yes.

(b) Is it or is it not a fact that due to such conduct of the 'Kanganies' coolies bolt away from their places of employment or are driven to desperation by hopeless indebtedness?

yes. They are quite penniless.

(c) Is it or is it not a fact that owing to the abovesaid causes labour is disaffected and highly ill-disposed to be diverted to foreign parts?

yes.

10. *(a)* Supposing a recognised and responsible Labour Department employing paid Agencies to recruit labour, supervising and regulating the dealings between the employers and the employees and protecting the interests of both alike, is established, would it or would it not work well?

It would work well.

(b) Would you or would you not recommend Government control and supervision of such a Department?

The Government control of such a department is highly essential to protect the interests of the ignorant coolies particularly.

11. Would you recommend the creation of a Department of the above type or that of one which largely supplies information to the employer where labour is available and whether the maistries or canvassers applying for advances on promises of supplying labour are trust-worthy or not and hunts down absconders and defaulters?

I would strongly recommend an agency under entire Government control and not merely an information bureau described in this question.

(2) Ans. C/O Hussain Abdulla, Hafeez Kasim Saheb

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educate them and those attempts have not been fruitless. The rising generation among them is more economical and less luxurious in life. We hope for better results in the near future.

The higher classes of coolies are also mostly literate but the religious customs of several classes of them strongly prohibit the use of intoxicants; but these coolies are never canvassed by the coolie agents; for they are more independent and have supporters who will demand a strict account of their work from their agents who do not find it much worth to canvass them. If at all, these coolies go singly to the Lalnad as a superic class and are paid better wages. They do all sorts of manual labor and due to leading a very temperate life generally return healthy. They not only earn more but pay us in cash out of their earnings for the rice rent they have to give us annually. Thus they save a lot of money and by paying the landlord in cash reserve the paddy for home consumption. It is from this class of coolies that you must expect good work and not from the classes referred to in Mr. Brown's letter. The class last referred to by this letter does not hanker after advances. They have a sense of honour and are afraid of jail and judicial Courts. A mere threat to send them to jail is sufficht. I can assure you that what I am stating is the plain truth, thereof from experience. I am myself owner of vast waste lands you know, and improve them on contract system by paying the coolies in advance during summer for purchase of rice or paddy for being stored for the rainy season when the prices run up very high. I am every monsoon engaging 100 coolies and paying their entire wages April and the price of rice is the lowest in these parts and I have not been duped in a single instance. Further more, I do not take even bonds from them. I think Mr. Brown will be satisfied when he reads my letter.

I am, dear sir,

Yours most faithfully,

(Sd) P. V. Hande.

"Five cobs"

20/1/11

12. Which of these two types of Departments do you think would work more smoothly and satisfactorily?

The one controlled by Government alone would succeed

13. Is it not a fact that in coast villages of S. Canara labourers of the cultivating class are mostly unemployed from end of the first cultivation season to the commencement of the harvesting season, i. e., from middle of July to middle of October and again from end of harvest season of first crop to the beginning of harvesting of cereals and second rice crop, i. e., from middle of November to the beginning of February?

yes. Those coolies who are on the coast may not be available if fish industry engages their services during the latter part. But during the monsoons between middle of July and middle of October, they would certainly be available

14. Is it not a fact that most of these labourers would like to be employed during these periods of unemployment, if opportunities are afforded?

yes.

15. Can you give an approximate estimate, separately of the permanently working coolies, i. e., 10 months in the year and of temporarily available coolies for wet-land cultivation that may be expected to be canvassed in your District?

about 75,000 permanent coolies and about 50,000 temporary coolies may be available leaving sufficient margin for local work and fish industry.

16. Is it or is it not a fact that the lowest classes of S. Canara coolies, viz., the Holeyas are improvident and accustomed to riotous living?

It was so. Now attempts are being made to educate them and make them lead a better life.

17. Is it or is it not a fact that the higher classes of coolies or more appropriately labourers are thrifty, honest and industrious?

Mostly so.

18. Any further remarks or suggestions you may wish to make.

Ample medical relief must be provided for where stationary dispensaries are not available itinerant ones are recommended.

19 Supposing the interests of the coolies are protected by a Government controlled department is it likely that the Public or the British Government would ~~would it~~ object?

Possibly not if a safe outlet for surplus labour is provided

Signature .....

Designation Land holder & merchant

Hakeem Mohd. Ali Kasim 3.1.17

Prabhakara Press, Udipi.

(3) 58

From Mr. P. V. Hande
Land-Lord. Calicut

INTERROGATORIES

Questions.	Answers.
1. *(a)* Is there surplus labour in your Taluq and District?	Yes. three times more than we can engage locally.
(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, can your Taluq supply ..... coolies?	Yes.
2. Is there any industry or the near prospect thereof which will absorb all the surplus labour of your Taluq?	Not only there is no prospect of any new industry, even some of the old ones may not thrive so well as they used to. The paying industries of S. Canara were before the war in the hands of German missionaries They are gone now & returns & we are not anxious too. Local capital is insufficient to-day. Unless Holland Commission makes the way smooth, there is no chance for any extra labour being utilised locally.
3. Is it not a fact that owing to recent settlement, the rents have risen abnormally high, leaving very small margin of profit to the tenantry and nothing at all during bad times?	Yes. abnormally high. Arrears of rents are accumulating to the ultimate ruin of both landlord & tenant.
4. Is it not a fact that the fish-catching and curing industry on the coast is uncertain means of employment of labour and that owing to frequently occuring long periods of unemployment labourers are heavily indebted to their employers?	Yes. Besides, it does not attract local labour much. The work is chiefly done by fishermen with the help of their families or by foreign coolies who come when there is work & go back elsewhere when there is no work. Coolies who depend solely on coolie work for their food cannot afford to be waiting for days & days together as it frequently happens during periods of unemployment. During monsoons this industry is at a standstill. The largest number of coolies that could be employed in this district in this work cannot be above 10,000.
5. *(a)* Is it not a fact that labourers from South Canara prefer to go to Malnad parts of Mysore Province in search of employment rather than to any other place?	Yes. That is very peculiar & marked.
(b) Are you aware or have you heard of any complaint by Maistries or coolies against Malnad land-owners regarding non-payment of advances or wages and housing and feeding arrangements?	Certainly not.
6. Is it not a fact that owing to increasing number of coffee, tea and rubber plantations in Southern India and Ceylon with their Agencies for canvassing labour and the facilities for travel and employment afforded by the Mangalore Azikkal Railway extension, the usual supply of labour to the Malnad is diminishing year by year?	Yes. Since there is no proper & organised recruitment by responsible persons who can guarantee them advance & wages & the conduct of the chaistries is not such as to inspire confidence in the minds of the coolies as falsely or truly, the canvassers of these new estates leave the ignorant coolies with all sorts of inducements & promises with what appears to the half-starved coolies real generosity of an advance amount which automatically remains a permanent debt and the chaistries (forms) their slaves.

blessing Dour Coolies & like Kaffirs if it works well
our Government may see its way to adopt the method
elsewhere. You have rightly described the Canvasser.
I can endorse every word of it as true. since I have first
hand knowledge of the subject. I do not know for
what you want my opinion. From your questions
which are certain very limited I have mentioned that you
want, objections answered. If it was the whole
subject you wanted to know about more than a
few questions would not have sufficed. I do not
know whether you want to publish my opinion
or you will treat it as confidential. If I were
assured of the latter intention I can supply
you with unanswerable proofs of the high handed
ness of Canvassers & some of the methods employed.
Perhaps you might have read in the papers, as
every one interested in the knotty question
could not have failed to read, that our High
Court has written strongly about the contract
bonds obtained from Coolies. If our Govern-
ment were to create a department which will
recruit labour, pay advances & obtain contract
bonds from Coolies, take action against ab-
sconders on its being satisfied of the necessity to
do so and get the dealings settled to the satisfaction
of both Coolies & employers & also undertake to see to
the proper housing, feeding & medical relief of the
Coolies, the labour difficulty may be a bore
& can be solved. If you want to make labour
less shifting & have any idea of colonising
not only provide them with houses but also give
them opportunities of getting free education to
their children which will induce them to re-
main longer & longer & ultimately permanently
in your place. I could write more in detail but
you have given me a limit & I fear I
I have already exceeded it.

Yours Truly
L. Allen.
Landlord
4-1-17

12. Which of these two types of Departments do you think would work more smoothly and satisfactorily?

Certainly the one controlled by Govt. Besides a private institution newly started by Indians runs the unfortunate risk of being wrecked in competition with European institutions of similar nature. It is not advisable to start such an important institution where there are already European institutions. The ultimate result of it will be that the evils now besetting supply of labour will remain as they are, for want of Government control and due attention of the Cooliewasser who services a private organisation cannot dispense with & the very intention of the creation of a Department will be defeated.

13. Is it not a fact that in coast villages of S. Canara labourers of the cultivating class are mostly unemployed from end of the first cultivation season to the commencement of the harvesting season, i. e., from middle of July to middle of October and again from end of harvest season of first crop to the beginning of harvesting of cereals and second rice crop, i. e., from middle of November to the beginning of February?

→ Yes. There are thousands

14. Is it not a fact that most of these labourers would like to be employed during these periods of unemployment, if opportunities are afforded?

Yes: if you ensure ~~their~~ Safety for their earnings. They are of a class which cannot be canvassed by maistries. They are mostly independent workers who would think it a dishonour to be at work under a maistry. They will have to be canvassed by a respectable agency.

15. Can you give an approximate estimate, separately of the permanently working coolies, i. e., 10 months in the year and of temporarily available coolies for wet-land cultivation that may be expected to be canvassed in your District?

→ about a lakh of permanent & about half a lakh of temporary Coolies.

16. Is it or is it not a fact that the lowest classes of S. Canara coolies, viz., the Holeyas are improvident and accustomed to riotous living?

Yes; but attempts are now being made to improve their condition. The rising generation may do better.

17. Is it or is it not a fact that the higher classes of coolies or more appropriately labourers are thrifty, honest and industrious?

Yes. They are first class men.

18. Any further remarks or suggestions you may wish to make.

I don't know what your full scheme is. I have seen extracts of the same in the Union. From what I have been able to gather from them I think you have made a study of the subject & that you have given your despite the attention. If your Government is prepared to pass the scheme it will come as a

Signature

Designation

Prabhakara Press, Udipi.

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Signature

Designation

Prabhakara Press, Udipi.

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7. Are you aware of the existence of or is there any system of recruitment of labour adopted by the Malnad land-owners, in S. Canara?

No. there is none.

8. Are you aware that employers of labour from foreign parts have to be entirely dependent upon 'Kanganies' or 'Maistries' of the locality for canvassing labour?

yes. invariably so.

9. *(a)* Is it or is it not a fact that coolies so canvassed are duped wholesale by these Maistries?

When a man lets a large amount of money for which he is accountable to only one person, the temptation to dupe those in whose power it is not to retaliate is only too natural. The employer can only sympathise with the duped creatures but can do nothing unless he chooses to pay ~~double~~ the amounts twice over. If he offends the canvasser, the employer may lose both money & labour.

(b) Is it or is it not a fact that due to such conduct of the 'Kanganies' coolies bolt away from their places of employment or are driven to desperation by hopeless indebtedness?

Certainly.

(c) Is it or is it not a fact that owing to the abovesaid causes labour is disaffected and highly ill-disposed to be diverted to foreign parts?

yes; but it has to go, or meet starvation & death. no wonder if it puts up ~~through~~ unwillingly with any kind of treatment short of starvation or death.

10. *(a)* Supposing a recognised and responsible Labour Department employing paid Agencies to recruit labour, supervising and regulating the dealings between the employers and the employees and protecting the interests of both alike, is established, would it or would it not work well?

It would certainly work well; but I doubt if vested ~~interests~~ interests would let it pass smoothly. Employers may not like to have their powers curtailed. The loss may be overlooked even in the name of prestige. There is the European planters' association which is so fond of its own "inimitable" system of recruitment that it never lets slip an opportunity of praising its work. They have reason too, because, their interests & purposes are well served. So long as there is no prospect of a large Indian industries being started in the near future so long as there are half-starved coolies who can not find work & so long as there are unscrupulous canvassers, they will get coolies & work. If the coolie absconds, there are ~~magistrates~~ & the Contract act. Between them a poor coolie can be repeatedly sent to jail on the terms of a contract bond which is all in favour of the employer. The European Employer need not care; he may without the least anxiety go on with his legs & chero to. I make room, no doubt for exceptions.

(b) Would you or would you not recommend Government control and supervision of such a Department?

There must be full control by Govt.

11. Would you recommend the creation of a Department of the above type or that of one which largely supplies information to the employer where labour is available and whether the maistries or canvassers applying for advances on promises of supplying labour are trust-worthy or not and hunts down absconders and defaulters?

The second one described is rather what we have already too many. I for one won't certainly wish that there should be one more of the like nature. If the poor Coolie totally unable to bear the treatment has also ceased altogether is safe. The canvasser has no more than he paid

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ವಿಮರ್ಶನಗಳು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.	ಉತ್ತರಗಳು.
1. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?	ಹೌದು.
2. ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಯು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವೆ?	ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈ ೬-೭ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬರಗಾಲ ಬಾಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವರೆ?	(3) ಮಕಲು ಹೊಲಿಯುವು. ಬೇಲಾರರು. ಕಳ್ಳರು. ಕಲ್ಲೆತ್ತುವವರು. ಬಡಗಿಗಳು. ಕಮ್ಮಾರರು. ಕುಂಬಾರರು. ಕಾಲಿಗೆಯವರು. ಈ ಜಾತಿಯವರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವರು. ಅಜ್ಜಿಪಿ ಕಳ್ಳರೆಲ್ಲರು. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದವರು.
4. ಹೊರಗಣ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?	ಹೌದು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ.
5. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿಧಾನವಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?	ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.
6. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಯಂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ?	ಇಲ್ಲ.
7. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಶೇರೆಗಾರರಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರೆ?	ಅಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರಲಿ. ಗಿಲ್ಲ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಲಸಗಾರ. ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರರು. ಮೂರನೆಯ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ——
8. ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮುಂಗಡ, ವೇತನ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೆ ನೀವು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಹೌದು.
9. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬರಲಾರರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಹೌದು.
10. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಸೇರುವ ಹೇರಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕಳಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೌದು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ. ಅಲ್ಲವೂ.
11. ತರಿ ಜವಿಗಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಹೌದು.

12. (ಎ) ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಬಂದ ತರುವಾಯವೇ ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

13. (ಎ) ನಿಮಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಆಗುತ್ತದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ?

14. ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೂ ತಕ್ಕ ವೇತನವನ್ನೂ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮೆಣಸು ಮೊದಲಾದುವನ್ನೂ ನೀವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವೆಷ್ಟು?

15. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

16. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ (1) ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು (2) ತರಿ—ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

17. ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಇಡೀವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

18. ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಾದರೆ, ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಟಾವಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಲಾಭಕರವಲ್ಲವೆ?

19. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥಾ ಈಗ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಮೀನು ನಿಮಗಿದೆಯೆ? ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಇರಗೊಡಿಸಿರುವಿರಿ?

20. (ಎ) ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಈ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಾಗಿ ವೈಯ್ಯಬಹುವಾದ ಚಲೋ ನೀರಾಶ್ರಯವಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

(ಸಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

(ಡಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

21. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

22. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾದೀತೆ?

23. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವೆಂದೋ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದು?

24. ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅಂಥಾ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಿಂದಲೋ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದಲೋ?

25. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶೇಖರಿಸಲಾಗುವ, ನಿಮಗೂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮಪಡಿಸುವ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನಿಕರದಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಆದರಿಸುವಿರೊ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳದು ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ,—ಒಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

26. ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಶೇರೆಗಾರ ಯಾ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅತನ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದೆ?

27. (ಎ) ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ—ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುವರು, ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರು, ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ವಂಚಕರು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳು,— ಎಂಬೀ ವರ್ತಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದೆ?

(ಬ) ನಿಮಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗಲಾರದಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆಂದು, ಹೇಳಬಹುದೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ 25ನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು 27(ಎ)ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ನೀವು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ?

28. ಒಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥನಾಗುವ ಶೇರೆಗಾರನಿಲ್ಲದೆನೇ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ?

29. (ಎ) ಬಡಿಗೆಯವರು, ಕಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ತಾಮಟ (ತಾಂಬ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸದವರು)ಗಳು ವಗೈರೆ ಚತುರರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಕೆಲವು ನೇಳೆಯಾದರೂ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ? ದೊರಕುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?

30. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಿರಾದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಹವೆಯು ಸುಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ?

31. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ನೀವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾದರೆ, ಅದರ ಫಲವೇನು?

32. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

33. ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ಲೇಬರ್ ಸೆಸ್ ನ್ನು ತೆರಲು ನೀವು ಒಡಂಬಡುವಿರಾ?

ದಸ್ಕತು .....

ಕಸಬು .....

17.1.41

(5) 66

ವಿಮರ್ಶನಗಳು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.	ಉತ್ತರಗಳು.
1. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?	ಉತ್ತರಾ
2. ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಯು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವೆ?	
3. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವದೇಶೀಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವರೆ?	
4. ಹೊರಗಣ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?	
5. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿಧಾನವಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?	
6. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಯಂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ?	
7. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಶೇರೆಗಾರರಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರೆ?	
8. ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮುಂಗಡ, ವೇತನ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	
9. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬರಲಾರರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	
10. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಸೇರುವ ಹೇರಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕಳಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	
11. ತರಿ ಜವಿೂನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	

12. (ಎ) ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಬಂದ ತರುವಾಯವೇ ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

13. (ಎ) ನಿಮಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಆಗುತ್ತದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ?

14. ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೂ ತಕ್ಕ ವೇತನವನ್ನೂ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮೆಣಸು ಮೊದಲಾದುವನ್ನೂ ನೀವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವೆಷ್ಟು?

15. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

16. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ (1) ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು (2) ತರಿ—ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

17. ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಇಡೀವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

18. ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಾದರೆ, ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಟಾವಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಲಾಭಕರವಲ್ಲವೆ?

19. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥಾ ಈಗ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಮೀನು ನಿಮಗಿದೆಯೆ? ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಇರಗೊಡಿಸಿರುವಿರಿ?

20. (ಎ) ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಈ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಾಗಿ ವೈಯ್ಯಬಹುವಾದ ಚಲೋ ನೀರಾಶ್ರಯವಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

(ಸಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

(ಡಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

21. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

22. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾದೀತೆ?

23. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವೆಂದೋ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದು?

24. ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅಂಥಾ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಿಂದಲೋ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದಲೋ?

25. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶೇಖರಿಸಲಾಗುವ, ನಿಮಗೂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮಪಡಿಸುವ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಫಿರಿಯಾದುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನಿಕರದಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಆದರಿಸುವಿರೊ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳದು ಕೂಲಿಗಳ "ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ,—ಒಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು" ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

26. ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಶೇರೆಗಾರ ಯಾ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅತನ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದೆ?

27. (ಎ) ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ—ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುವರು, ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರು, ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ವಂಚಕರು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳು,— ಎಂಬೀ ವರ್ತಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದೆ?

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗಲಾರದಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ 25ನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು 27(ಎ)ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ನೀವು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ?

28. ಒಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ತನಾಗುವ ಶೇರೆಗಾರನಿಲ್ಲದೆನೇ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ?

29. (ಎ) ಬಡಿಗೆಯವರು, ಕಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ತಾಮಟ (ತಾಂಬ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸದವರು)ಗಳು ವಗೈರೆ ಚತುರರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆಯಾದರೂ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ? ದೊರಕುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?

30. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಿರಾದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಹವೆಯು ಸುಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ?

31. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ನೀವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾದರೆ, ಅದರ ಫಲವೇನು?

32. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

33. ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ಲೇಬರ್ ಸೆಸ್ ನ್ನು ತೆರಲು ನೀವು ಒಡಂಬಡುವಿರಾ?

ದಸ್ಕತು .....

ಕಸಬು Landholder & Planter

Mercara

(6) 70

ವಿಮರ್ಶನಗಳು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.	ಉತ್ತರಗಳು.
1. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?	ಕಡಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.
2. ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಯು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವೆ?	ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.
3. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವರೆ?	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
4. ಹೊರಗಣ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?	ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.
5. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿಧಾನವಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?	ಶೇರೆಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.
6. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಯಂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ?	ಕಾಯಂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
7. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಶೇರೆಗಾರರಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರೆ?	ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.
8. ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮುಂಗಡ, ವೇತನ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನಿಜ.
9. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬರಲಾರರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತವಾದ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಒಂದೆಸಲ ಬಂದವರು ಇನ್ನೆಂದೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
10. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಸೇರುವ ಹೇರಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕಳಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರು ಅಲ್ಪಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಮೋಸಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಜ.
11. ತರಿ ಜವಿನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

12. (ಎ) ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

ನಿಜ

(ಬಿ) ಆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಬಂದ ತರುವಾಯವೇ ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

ನಿಜ

13. (ಎ) ನಿಮಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದೆ?

ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

(ಬಿ) ಆಗುತ್ತದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ?

ಇಲ್ಲಾ

14. ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೂ ತಕ್ಕ ವೇತನವನ್ನೂ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮೆಣಸು ಮೊದಲಾದುವನ್ನೂ ನೀವು ಸಮಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವೆಷ್ಟು?

15. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

16. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ (1) ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು (2) ತರಿ—ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

17. ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಇಡೀವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಆವಶ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

ನಿಜ

18. ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಾದರೆ, ಜಂಗಾಮಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಟಾವಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಲಾಭಕರವಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಅಲ್ಲಾ

19. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥಾ ಈಗ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಮೀನು ನಿಮಗಿದೆಯೆ? ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಇರಗೊಡಿಸಿರುವಿರಿ?

20. (ಎ) ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಈ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಾಗಿ ವೈಯ್ಯಬಹುವಾದ ಚಲೋ ನೀರಾಶ್ರಯವಿದೆಯೆ?

ಇದೆ

(ಬಿ) ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಇಲ್ಲಾ

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(ಸಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಸಾಗುನಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

(ಡಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

ಇಲ್ಲಾ

ಬಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಿಗರು ದಿಲ್ಲಾ

21. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

ನಿಜ

22. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾದೀತೆ?

ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲುವಾದ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಂದಾಯವಿಲ್ಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ

23. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವೆಂದೋ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದು?

ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇತರಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ

24. ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅಂಥಾ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಿಂದಲೋ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದಲೋ?

ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ

25. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶೇಖರಿಸಲಾಗುವ, ನಿಮಗೂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮಪಡಿಸುವ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನಿಕರದಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಆದರಿಸುವಿರೊ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ,—ಒಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

ದಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇತರಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ

26. ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಶೇರೆಗಾರ ಯಾ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆತನ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ಜೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದೆ?

ಇಲ್ಲಾ

27. (ಎ) ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ–ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊರಕುವರು, ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರು, ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ವಂಚಕರು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳು,— ಎಂಬೀ ವರ್ತಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದೆ?

ಇದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇದರಿಂದಲೆಯೆ ಇನ್ನಿತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತೆ

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗಲಾರದಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ 25ನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು 27(ಎ)ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾನಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ನೀವು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ?

28. ಒಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ತನಾಗುವ ಶೇರೆಗಾರನಿಲ್ಲದೆನೇ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ?.

29. (ಎ) ಬಡಿಗೆಯವರು, ಕಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ತಾಮಟ (ತಾಂಬ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸದವರು)ಗಳು ವಗೈರೆ ಚತುರರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆಯಾದರೂ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ? ದೊರಕುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?

30. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಿರಾದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಹವೆಯು ಸುಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ?

31. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ನೀವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾದರೆ, ಅದರ ಫಲವೇನು?

32. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

33. ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ಲೇಬರ್ ಸೆಸ್ ನ್ನು ತೆರಲು ನೀವು ಒಡಂಬಡುವಿರಾ?

ದಸ್ಕತು .....

ಕಸಬು .....

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ವಿಮರ್ಶನಗಳು

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.	ಉತ್ತರಗಳು.
1. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?	ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.
2. ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಯು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವೆ?	10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವರೆ?	ಪುರುಷರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೂಲಿಯವರು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
4. ಹೊರಗಣ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ? ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?	ಹೌದು. ಕೆಲವು ಸಲ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.
5. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿಧಾನವಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ?	ಇಲ್ಲ... ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.
6. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಾಯಂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ?	ಇಲ್ಲ...
7. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಶೇರೆಗಾರರಾಗಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರೆ?	ಅಲ್ಲ...
8. ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮುಂಗಡ, ವೇತನ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೆ ನೀವು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.
9. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬರಲಾರರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.
10. ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಸೇರುವ ಹೇರಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕಳಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುವುದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.
11. ತರಿ ಜವಿನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಜಾತಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?	ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

12. (ಎ) ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಬಂದ ತರುವಾಯವೇ ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

13. (ಎ) ನಿಮಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಆಗುತ್ತದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ?

14. ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೂ ತಕ್ಕ ವೇತನವನ್ನೂ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮೆಣಸು ಮೊದಲಾದುವನ್ನೂ ನೀವು ಸಮಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವುಗಳ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವೆಷ್ಟು?

15. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಪ್ರಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

16. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ (1) ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು (2) ತರಿ—ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

17. ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಇಡೀವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

18. ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಾದರೆ, ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಟಾವಿನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಡುವುದು ಲಾಭಕರವಲ್ಲವೆ?

19. ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥಾ ಈಗ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಮೀನು ನಿಮಗಿದೆಯೆ? ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಬಂಜರಾಗಿ ಇರಗೊಡಿಸಿರುವಿರಿ?

20. (ಎ) ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಈ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಾಗಿ ವೈಯ್ಯಬಹುವಾದ ಚಲೋ ನೀರಾಶ್ರಯವಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ?

(ಸಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾದರೆ, ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವೆಷ್ಟು?

(ಡಿ) ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

21. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜವೆ? ಅಲ್ಲವೆ?

22. ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ವಿರಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಾದೀತೆ?

23. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವೆಂದೋ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದು?

24. ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅಂಥಾ ಏಜನ್ಸಿಯು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಿಂದಲೋ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದಲೋ?

25. ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಶೇಖರಿಸಲಾಗುವ, ನಿಮಗೂ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮಪಡಿಸುವ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಮಾಡುವ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕುದಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕನಿಕರದಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಆದರಿಸುವಿರೊ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ,—ಒಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ತೋರುವುದೆ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ?

26. ಈಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಶೇರೆಗಾರ ಯಾ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಯ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆತನ ಮುಖಾಂತರವೇ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿತವಾಗಿರುವುದೆ?

27. (ಎ) ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ—ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕುವರು, ಮುಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರು, ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ವಂಚಕರು ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳು,— ಎಂಬೀ ವರ್ತಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದೆ?

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚುಗೆಯಾಗಲಾರದಾದರೆ, ಏಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಮೇಲಿನ 25ನೆಯ ಮತ್ತು 27(ಎ)ನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯಾವ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ನೀವು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ?

28. ಒಂದು ಐಸಗಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ತನಾಗುವ ಶೇರೆಗಾರನಿಲ್ಲದೆನೇ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆ?

29. (ಎ) ಬಡಿಗೆಯವರು, ಕಮ್ಮಾರರು, ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು, ತಾಮಟ (ತಾಂಬ್ರದ ಕೆಲಸದವರು)ಗಳು ವಗೈರೆ ಚತುರರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಬಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ?

(ಸಿ) ಕೆಲವು ವೇಳೆಯಾದರೂ ಅವರು ದೊರಕುವರೆ? ದೊರಕುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ?

30. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಿರಾದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಹವೆಯು ಸುಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ?

31. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ನೀವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾದರೆ, ಅದರ ಫಲವೇನು?

32. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವು ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ?

33. ಸರಕಾರದವರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟ ಒಂದು ಲೇಬರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟುಮೆಂಟು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರೆ, ಲೇಬರ್ ಸೆಸ್ನ್ನು ತೆರಲು ನೀವು ಒಡಂಬಡುವಿರಾ?

ದಸ್ಕತು .....

ಕಸ್ಬು .....

ತಾ 18-1-1917

(8)

Report on " A rough schemem for the formation of Labour Recruiting Depots in and outside the Mysore State."

By Mr. S.N.Appanna Iyengar Esq., ".B.A., B.L.,

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Mr. Appanna Iyengar says, " The European owners of Coffee Estates have solved their own problem with their well-organised Labour Scheme." Before entering into the details of Mr. Appanna Iyengar's scheme, it is as well to understand what the European Planters have done in matter of labour by establishing a Labour Commission.

Every Coffee or Tea Estates other than rubber joining and subscribing to the Labour Commission formed under the auspisies of the U.P.A.S.I. pays an annual subscription of Rs.2/- and rubber estates Re.1 per acre. By this method over Rs.2,00,000/- is raised annually to work the scheme, which is under an experienced organiser, Mr. Aylmer Martins as Commissioner.

The U.P.A.S.I. Labour Commission is not a Recruiting Agency. The membership is not compulsary but voluntary. A number of estates have not joined. The duties of the Labour Commission are:-

(1) When a new writer, maistri, sheregar or Kangany applies for an advance to bring labour to an estate subscribing to the Labour Commission the applicant is sent to the Assistant Labour Commissioner of the District where the applicant resides, and the Assistant Labour Commissioner or his Agents make enquiries as to the solvency and capability of the applicant to supply labour. If the enquiries are satisfactory, applicant would get his advance or such a sum as the Labour Commissioner thinks would be safe.

(2) In the event of any estate requiring labour, the Labour Commissessioner will inform the Estate Agent where labour is available and the local Agent does all that lies in his power to put the estate agent and labour in touch and communication with each other.

(3) Defaulters and absconders are hunted down and either sent with their coolies to the estate or the amount of advance recovered. A list of defaulters, generally known among Planters as the "Black list " is printed and circulated at frequent intervals and in many cases the simple threat of being put on "the Black list " deters maistries from becoming defaulters and induces them to fulfil their contracts. As the Agents of the Labour Commission are established in almost every District in Southern India, it is practically impossible for a defaulter to escape being caught and brought to book.

(4) About half a lakh of outstanding advances, a large portion of which was given up as lost money, has been recovered by the Labour Commission during the year.

It will be seen from the above that the membership entitling an estate to join the Labour Commission is voluntary. It does not attempt the recruiting of labour but is more for the protection of the Planters who advance money and is a preventive of fraud. At the same time it acts as an intelligence department and ascertains where labour is available and gives all the necessary information and help to enable Planters to get into touch with labour. Incidentally it has in a measure brought down advances to a reasonable and more or less uniform amount.

The Ceylon Labour Commission, operating in Southern Irdia is a Labour Recruiting Agency known as and estate agents send over indents and advances for labour to the agency, which secures the necessary labour and sends them across to Ceylon. The present system is not working satisfactorily and is condemned by the bulk of the Planting Community.

Mr. Appanna Iyengar proposes a compulsary labour tax or cess

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on all areccanut gardens and paddy or wet land cultivation, which means the Peter is going to be taxed to enable Paul to cultivate his (Paul's) lands. Nearly all the smaller cultivators working their lands by the aid of their families or on the system known as "MI-ALU" a crude and popular form of cooperation in most villages, where ryots join together and plough each other's fields and to do other urgent work giving their labour in return for what they have received.

A compulsary tax or cess levied over these poor, hardworking and struggling people would be simply iniquitions.

The people who are complaining loudest of the shortness of labour are the larger land-holders, men who have more land than they can cultivate or sublet at a highly profitable rental. They prefer to stick to and abandon their properties rather than resign them for fear of some body else, more capable, taking them up and working them.

As a matter of fact there is no shortage of labour. Thousands of coolies come and have been coming - before any Labour Commission was started- from South Canara to work on Coffee Estates in the ~~District~~ distant and most remote parts of the Malnad. Coffee Planters are and have been taking up road work to keep their coolies employed or lending them to their ~~supply~~ neighbours, the Indian Planters. There is nothing wrong with the supply of labour. What is wrong is the system employed by the arecanut Planters. I think we may dismiss the paddy cultivator pure and simple from our calculations and any scheme.
He only requires coolies for a very limited period, ploughing, planting and reaping, with long intervals between the periods of work. He cannot afford to keep or employ them during the intervals, or pay them at five annas a man and three annas a woman per day. The areccanut grower also requires his labour for short periods, but as most of them are also paddy cultivators, they are able to employ their labour either in the fields or nut gardens. The system that seems prevalent is:- a servegar comes along with a gang of coolies and takes up a contract with an ~~are~~ areca grower to do certain contract work, pitting, digging, etc, and gets paid according to the contract: or he supplies coolies daily who receive from arecanut grower one 'padi of rice'(about 3/4 of a seer) and three pies cash (chillies and salt) for every day he works,(or annas for every 30 days' work). At the end of the season or whenever the accounts are settled the servegara gets Rs.3/= to 4/- for every month of 30 days that a cooly has worked. I was told in Narasimharaja pur this rate had been raised to Rs.5/- and Rs.6/- The amount of rice doled out to the cooly is insufficient for working man and if there are any children to be fed, the problem of how they manage to exist has not been solved. No one knows what amount of the money, if any, paid to the servegar finds its way into the hands of the cooly. The result is, that after a year or two of areccanut garden work, coolies decline to go to arecanut gardens.

Another complaint of theirs is that they do not receive any medical or other comforts and as their food is so poor they get steadily weaker and weaker, and when not able to turn out the work, (as they only get paddy the days they work) no food at all- also their work may be one day in the garden, another in the paddy field and a third somewhere else-, with irregular hours and unending labour their day ends when it is too dark to do anything.

Compared with works in Coffee Estates, with their fixed hours, good cooly lines, unlimited supply of firewood, kamblies given free for the monsoon, medicines and medical attendance and subsistance allowance when sick, large advances (Rs.10/- per head), regular weekly allowances and money earned paid into their hands at the end of their time. Compared with that of a Coffee Estate cooly, the arecanut cooly leads a dog's life and does not get the care and comforts bestowed on a dog. The above description of his life may be exaggerated, but it is what many arecanut garden coolies who left them to work on Coffee Estates have told me.

Mr. Appanna Iyengar's scheme is delightfully vague. The only definite part of it is the establishment and its remuneration ... told how many acres of arecanut gardens and paddy fields a...

held, but there is no information as to how many of these acres have gone out of cultivation (say within the last five years) for want of labour.

Is it proposed or suggested that the Government is going to tax or levy a cess indiscriminately on all holders of areca gardens, paddy and wet lands? And where are those who have and can get labour to pay for the helpless individuals that cannot help themselves?

Is Government going to pay advances (at Rs.10/- a head, Rs.1 10,00,000/-), travelling allowances and feeding charges on 1,00,000 coolies, stored up until wanted or until they get employment? Who is going to be responsible for monies advanced to absconding coolies or those that die? Work in arecanut gardens and paddy lands have long intervals. When there is no work, are the coolies to be returned to the depot, kept and fed until work commences again?

With the proposed organisation, if it is able to get coolies, with a large supply of labourers the work in a garden will be finished within a very short period; who is going to pay and feed the unemployed during the interval that the Labour Department is looking for other work?

It is admitted on all hands that there is an insufficient number of local coolies available in the Malnad for necessary agricultural work. It is also admitted that there are thousands available in the neighbouring Districts. It is also admitted that the European Planters living in some part of the country and under similar circumstances have all and more than they labour they require and solved the labour problem.

The question is, why the European Planter who requires coolies by the hundred can get labour and the arecanut grower who only requires them in tens cannot get them? If this question were answered, the remedy will be found.

In my humble opinion the system of recruiting working and paying labour by the arecanut grower is wrong. If the arecanut ~~cane~~ grower ~~is wrong~~ will only cultivate what he is capable of, pay a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, he will solve his labour problem. It does not appear to me to be the business of Government to become labour recruiters. If the arecanut growers who are an educated and wealthy body of men making a profit of about Rs.50/- an acre are unable to combine and organise their labour, ascertaining where it is available, and arrange to get it without Government assistance, they neither deserve help nor sympathy.

What is more urgently needed in Mysore is an agricultural labour Law, a penal Law that will bind a labourer taking an advance to work for a fair wage for a given period so that he will be unable to desert his employer whenever he thinks he can earn more pay, at such times as when labour is urgently required for ploughing or reaping, with a section making the crimpling of advanced labour penal.

The profit from agriculture is very uncertain, to this is added the certain uncertainty of labour.

To criticise a scheme is as easy falling off a tree, to propose a workable substitue is quite another matter.

The present system employed by the Coffee Planters is a good one and is as good as may; it is working well and has stood the test of time ~~time~~ and has not required spoon feeding by Government.

Advance in season to trustworthy and honest maistries, pay a fair wage for a fair day's work, pay the cooly what he earns and see to his well being and comfort and the labour problem is solved.

The weak part of the Planters' method is, that nearly all coolies have to be imported from British Territory. Most of the monies are advanced there. Contracts cannot be enforced and there is no extradition. Civil suits fall through on account of the "Abign Santon" law which prevails in South Canara and Malabar and money is not recovered. Most Magistrates in Mysore have no ~~system~~ symapthy for the Planter and do not help in granting warrants under Act XIII of 1859.

The Labour Commission by recovering advances from defaulters and out of Mysore have solved one of the greatest difficulties the Coffee Planters euffered under.

(sd) L. W. Keppon,
Economic Supt. Kadur D/

20/1/17

" True Copy "

(9) 81

Suggestions offered by the members in the course of the discussion that followed at the time of the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Committee for the improvement of the Malnad to discuss the details and to submit definite proposals regarding the organization of Labour Recruiting Depots.

---ooOoo---

(a) By Mr. R. Nanaswami Rao, Special ~~Officer~~- Revenue Officer, Kadur and Hassan.

It is desirable to make the offences under the Breach of Contract Act extraditable with a view to enable the land-lords in the Malnad engaging South Canara coolies to enforce the terms of contract in the State. A list showing the number of coolies required by the several big landed -proprietors in the Malnad may be got prepared by the Secretaries of the Malnad Improvement Committees and an attempt made to supply the landed-proprietors with the required number ~~of~~ coolies through reliable contractors in the South Canara District.

(b) By Mr. C. Narasimhaiah of Nagar.

Coolies do not come and work unless money is advanced to them. Whatever advances are made, they should all be through serveygars, who should be held responsible for the moeny. So far as wet-cultivation is concerned, there is not so much demand for the supply of labour and even what is wanted cannot be had in time, as the coolies will have similar engagements in their own places. There are people willing to become commission agents in Kanara District for the supply of labour but they will not hold themselves responsible for any advances and they may not even bind themselves to see that the coolies reach the particular estates intended.

20/1/17

(10)

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Extracts -From letter of Mr. Browne, Coffee Planter, Karkiekonda Estate.

Sollebile.
4th December 1916.

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I return Mr. Hand's letter, I have no doubt there is a good deal of truth in what he writes about the better class of South Canara coolies, I only speak of those with which I come in contact and they are not by any means all untouchables, although the latter are in my opinion by far the best workers, the better class men, when they do not drink, gamble, I have no doubt in their own villages they are much better behaved.

I think your scheme is admirable in many ways, I sent your letter to the Director of the Labour Dept. he thought it very well designed but required some alternations & considered you had underestimated the cost, like myself however he doubted the coolies being available, further he thought the British Govt. might not view it favourably, since then, the British Govt. are considering the advisability of controlling recruiting of labour to all places outside their provinces, in which case, labour outside India, including Indian States, will have to be recruited under the control of agencies established by the Indian Govt.

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(11) 87

Sollebile,

Kadur District, 19th Sept 1916.

H. Krishna Rao Esq,

Hosakoppa.

Dear sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, before replying to it in full, I should like to talk it over with some of my friends meanwhile there are one or two points to which I might refer.

I quite agree with what you say about the want of labour in the Malnad, there is not sufficient labour available to maintain the area under cultivation & none to develop the vast area of waste land. Planters and owners of Supari gardens are alike shorthanded.

Thirty years ago most of the Coffee Estates were entirely worked by coolies from the Maidan Taluks, with some Tamil coolies. These people were frugal hardworking men, they came with the sole object of working regularly and returning to their villages with ~~their~~ a bag of money which they invariably did. They dealt directly with their employer, each man kept his account and knew it an anna . Gradually the Mysore cooly disappeared and is now practically no existant. A few thousand still go to the Neelagiris and Wynad where a woman who is a good tea plucker, can earn bigger wages than we can afford, mostly they have bought carts and bullocks, settled on land with their savings or found work nearer their homes. So far as the Malnad is concerned the Maidan Taluks are a blank for labour.

When the Mysore cooly disappeared the South Canara cooly took his place, he was a totally different class of person, he has no hope of ever owning land, he is absolutely irresponsible and improvident never saves an anna and does not want to. He has one idea, namely to get as large an advance as possible live rietously in his village until it is spent, then work as little as possible until the next advancing season comes round, when he demands a larger advance. At first we tried dealing with this class of labour direct, but losses of advances became as intollerable, another method had to be adopted . It has now become the custom to advance suppliers of a superior class, mostly men of some education, who live in the District in which the coolies are recruited . I have no doubt some of these men cheat their coolies, but as a general rule they do not, if they did they would soon lose their

coolies, for there is no law under which their coolies can be compelled to fulfil their contracts, the cooly is fully aware of that, yet year after year, the majority of them return to the same Estates.

In comparing Mysore and S.Canara coolies there are two cardinal points to be remembered.

(I) The Mysore cooly is an extremely intelligent man, his object is to work regularly and save money.

(II.) The South Canara man is a hopelessly irresponsible person, whose sole object is to get a big advance, squander it and work as little as he can.

As regards the Districts from which you propose to recruit.

N. Malabar. I do not think you will find much available labour. I knew it pretty well, having some 4000 acres under cultivation there the local supply is unsufficient and Tamils are now being imported into Malabar. Further you would come into competition with large Tean and Rubber Estates which pay big wages. There is large demand for Malabar tappers, which is yearly increasing the work is highly congenial, the cooly completing his task and being in his house by 12 A.M. his wages are nominally 5 and 6 annas a day but he is paid by results and can get considerably more. Coolies in Malabar except imported coolies, are paid weekly, some Estates pay cash daily into the coolies hands.

S. Canara. You may know of sources of labour that I do not the general opinion of those who knew best is, that every available coolym is under advance to somebody. The number of coolies going to plantations increases annually a would be sufficient probably for the requirements of Coorg and Mysore, since the opening of the Calicut - Mangalore extension of the Madras R'y however S. Canara labour has taken to further a field, it is now fourd in Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, in a very large number of cases, probably the majority, these people have gone to more distant places because they have taken advances to work in Mysore or Coorg, or both & cannot show their faces there.

I do not want to throw cold water on your scheme, about which I will write you later after I have had time to digest it, I merely wish to point out, the difficulties in the way and the doubts which exist in my mind as to the supply of labour you estimate being available in S.Canara & Malabar.

Yours sincerely,

(sd) C. H. Browne.

Copy "

(12)

Letter from Hon"ble Mr. K. S. Bhat, Mmebr of the Legislative Council, Madras.

Karkal,

Dated 13th Jan. 1917.

Dear Mr. Krishna Rao,

x x x x x x x x x x x x

Our ignorant illiterate villagers are already Departments - ridden and have no end of petty worries. I shall be glad if we can do without any other newfangled Dept. and its petty officials among them. The best intentions of Government have translated into actual working of the same by means of set artificial rules defeat their own objects and I look forward with pleasure to your revised scheme. There can be no breach of confidence if I told you what I think of your scheme. But do not you think I had better send you my views at length when I have your revised scheme? It will save much beating about the bush.

I may assure you, however, that I fully agree with you on the main lines of your scheme and I sincerely and fervantly hope that the Mysore Larbar may elaborate an arrangement which will enable you to take our labour, and secure to our labourers the fruits of their toil up the ghats. The present system or lack of system rather is certainly not good and its conditions are often very distressing.

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Please find enclosed the papers left by Mr. Hande with me. It is a pity Mr. Browne has not yet learned the virtues of the Canara coolies and has seen only his dark side in an exaggerated fashion.

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K Krishna Rao
20/1/17

G. R. S. 26]

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

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Date of issue 28th Oct. 1916

Signed by D. V. Narasinga Rao

G.R. 5321-6

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File No. 234 16

Serial No. 2

No. Pol. 415/Ger. one

To

The First Assistant

to the Hon'ble the Resident

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 7062 & 7th october 1916, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a draft scheme for the creation of a Govt. Labour Deptt. in Mysore prepared by Mr. H. Krishna Rao.

I have etc

Dep Secy

Gen. Deptt

over.

SUBJECT.

No 227 Rue. 13.

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+ 4290

Hosakoppe Post.
(Koppa-Kadur)

Dated 25th January 191[illegible].

To

Sir M. Visvesvaraya K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I am submitting herewith for your kind consideration, a revised scheme for the establishment of a Labour Supply Department after making a further tour in the District of South Canara and obtaining written and oral opinions from several landlords, employers of labour and gentlemen who have made a close study of the subject. The extent of knowledge of the subject they displayed was simply marvelous and you can certainly understand from a few written opinions which are to be found with the scheme. I shall invite your special attention to those of Khan Saheb Hajee Abdullah Haji Kasim Saheb Bahadur who took me to Malpi and gave me an idea of the fish catching industry which is specially this year is in a very thriving condition and of Mr. P.V.Hande, an experienced landlord who appears to have made a thorough study of the subject. He is in -- possession of informations and details, a disclosure of which will be a startling.

The Honourable Mr. K.S.Bhat, the elected member of Legislative Council of Madras, representing South Canara and Malbar, whom I requested to give his opinion on my scheme, told me that he would do so on going through my revised scheme. He further told me that he had occasion to see my previous scheme independently and that his idea was that my scheme only substituted a paid maistry for the already existing maistries. His opinion therefore as explained by him is that there would be no maistry, paid or unpaid. He appears to favour the " patriarchal idea " as the basis of a successful labour supply; but as observed by me in the scheme that idea is dead and was burried long ago. Now we have to face the " every-man for him-self " notion. I have therefore had to make that point about the paid agencies clearer. The paid agencies as recommended by me have to do only recruiting business and nothing more. The employer takes the coolies himself, the Department holding itself

responsible for one performance of the terms of the contract between the parties and for taking due steps against absconders and delinquents. In Ceylon, the paid maistries are worse, than canvassers. They fleece the coolies on the way to and from the Estate. Mr. Bhat might have that in mind. Now it can be fairly inferred that Mr. Bhat will have no objection to this scheme which adequately provides for the protection of the coolie interests. I am sending a copy of my revised scheme to him for his elaborate opinion and I shall submit the same on receipt.

The real opposition to the present scheme comes from European Coffee Planters who do not like to join us in a purely "native" concern, though originating from our Government. Otherwise, there is no sense in their maintaining a Labour Department called the U.P.A.S.I. at great cost, the manager thereof in South Canara being paid more than Rs.800/- per month. They do not want our Government to compete with ~~their~~ them, as in that case they will be worsted and will be forced to suffer labour - difficulty as we now do or to join us which they would rather not. Their opposition does not express itself violently as they know that by sagacious suggestions they can make our committees and some of our weak-minded officials to do what they want. Mr. Meppon our Economic Superintendent is their henchman. He has put in silly and frivolous objections which won't stand investigation for a moment, but all the same our Committees say ditto to what comes from him. You can understand what our Committees are capable of doing from the Agricultural Committee throwing out the scheme as impracticable and as deserving to be left to private initiative and another Committee while reluctantly admitting that bagayat lands require foreign labour decides that wet lands need not be included in the scheme. Is there not a lamentable lack of sense displayed in these decisions? In the first instance, it is impossible for our people in their present deplorably backward condition to take up such a stupendous task as that of a Labour Supply Department. While there are long established Labour agencies with lot of capital to back them, can a private institution stand copetition with them? Is not the Agricultural Committee in giving such advice advocating a ruinous speculation ? If the agricultural prosperity of the Malnad were to depend on the efforts of such a Committee there is an end of all hopes of agricultural expansion in the Malnad. If such is the advice given by a Committee specially formed to help us,

all I can say is, it is better we do without such Committees. And what is the wise decision of the Sub-Committee? It says that wet lands do not require labour. Why, if there is labour forthcoming, cannot cereals, sugercane and second and third crops be grown on them? We have ample water supply on our head-lands and our Government is trying to repair tanks. For what benefit will that be if the water is not used? Then again, if that decision has been arrived at on the ground of insufficiency of supply which has been neither proved nor even known or on the ground of no immediate prospect of agricutural expansion on wet lands or at least on the ground of extra cost for maintaining extra hands, there would be some sense. No attempt has been made to show why wet lands should be excluded. Because Mr. Meppon -- suggested it, all joined in the chorus. From my enquiry, I have been able to make out that, if we try we can get any number of coolies sufficient for the Malnad. If there is no prospect of immediate agricutural expansion in wet land cultivation, we can get temporary coolies in large numbers during the season of wet land cultivation. There is also no extra cost incurred as the same Department can also profitably undertake to do the work if there are applications for temporary coolies and if such coolies are available, why should wet lands be excluded? Is there any sense in such a decision? Such are our Committees, the members of which follow the suggestions and advice of interested European Coffee Planters, as the tail does the dog, either from ignorance or inability to formulate an opinion or indifference or all together.

What is the type of officers, to whose care our agricultural prosperity is entrusted? Mr. Meppon opposes a useful scheme and puts in silly objections, the frivolous nature of which you can make out from a glance. I append a copy for your kind perusal. What is his advice to those who cry for labour supply. "Resign your lands" if you cannot cultivate them. Beautiful and grand! Another Revenue officer follows him and is content to be led by him.

I can at least understand Mr. Meppon and his compatriots trying to oppose the scheme, since as I have already stated they have a purpose. Mr. Meppon is bound by his sympathy for them (which is lacking among us) to do all in his power to keep their Labour Department going unmolested. They know that their Departments have several abuses and will be no where if a strong Government controlled Depart-

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cleansed of all the abuses comes into existence. The Coffee - Planters are taking every opportunity of praising the U.P.A.S.I. as inimitable. As a matter of fact, it is a failure and commands no sympathy of the South Canara public who are opposed to any scheme which does not adequately protect the interests of the coolies. They are ~~already~~ already dissatisfied with the existing Departments and are thinking of getting rid of them through their representative, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhat. There is therefore no room for one more Department of a like nature in that District or in any District of British India. Our Planter brothren are not opposed to our having such a Department as theirs, that is to say a Department which collects information as to where labour is available, supplies the applicant with such information, reports on the honesty or otherwise of the canvasser applying for advance and hunts down absconders and defaulters. As I have already said it will not find favour with the public as they have already seen the sufferings of their coolie population and will certainly oppose the establishment of such an information bureau with all their strength. We can never get the sanction of the British Government against the sure resistence offered by their subjects. The coffee Planters either know this or want to strengthen their own position which is now tottering at our expense. I fear that if we come to a decision adverse to their interests, they may even try to baulk us in our attempts to get sanction from the Government of Madras. But with the strong South Canara public opinion in our favour, they can do little or no harm. We stand a better chance ~~for~~ here than ever since one and all of their Labour Departments have only tended to demoralise the labour force and there is a cry against the treatment of coolies. The Government of Madras is now bothered with these cries and is trying to solve the problem. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Bhat was sent a list of interrogatories containing more than 500 questions and he had strongly remarked about the treatment of coolies. It appears he had sent several contract bonds in proof of the hardships inflicted upon the poor coolies in the name of law. That is how their so much praised Departments work and they would have no objection to our following their methods. Our officers and public take their words for Gospel Truth and would like to have the luxury of such a Department for no reason other than that the Europeans have recommended it . There is decidedly no chance for such a Department. Whether the Coffee Planters have or have not an interest in opposing the sch-

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can be inferred from Mr. Browne, issuing a pamphlet styled - "coffee industry in Mysore." It is actually written in praise of the U.P.A.S.I. and makes serious allegations against South Canara Coolies, although it is from South Canara they are even today getting their coolies. What was the necessity to treat of labour in the pamphlet? A glance at it will reveal the purpose with which it is writt-. His remarks against the South Canara coolies are unjustifiable and gratuitous. His experience is quite limited to the lowest strata of S.Canara coolies who only work under canvassers and lead a desperate life on account of their abject poverty and hopeless indebtedness. This class is fast disappearing and the younger generation of them is improving. The higher class coolies with whom Mr. Browne has probably not come in contact, belong to a superior order. In proof of my statement and in refutation of Mr. Brown's indictment, I would refer you to the two letters of Mr Brown and to the one from Mr. P.V.Hande, a landlord of Udipi. I shall also invite your attention to Mr. Bhat's opinion. (copies of the above are all herein enclosed).

If I go on at this rate, I shall never come to a close. I shall be simply encroaching upon your most valuable time. I think I have sufficiently told you about the spirit of the opposition coming from the planting Community. Almost all the objections of Mr. Meppon have been answered in detail in the scheme. The chief of them may be mentioned under three heads. (1) Why should there be a Department controlled by Government. (2) Why not have an information bureau of the type of the U.P.A.S.I. (3) Why should it not be left to private initiative. I shall briefly summarise my answers to them.

(1) We should have a Department controlled by Government, ~~(1)~~ ~~(1)~~ because the South Canara public and the whole public of British India is against a Department not under Government control.

(2) They have seen enough of the hardships the coolies suffer under the contract recruitment system employed by private agencies.

(3) Unless the agencies and employers are responsible to a Government Department for their conduct, neither the public nor their coolies will have any faith in any system of recruitment.

(4) A private agency cannot do away with the services of the Canvasser who is wholly responsible for the demoralisation of the labour force.

(5) A private agency organised by ignorant and illiterate people is a decided impossibility.

(6) So long as the canvassers cannot be spared both the employer and

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the employees are liable to be duped by canvassers and the private agency has no chance of finding favour with the either.

(7) A private agency cannot stand competition with ~~the~~ foreign agencies already in existence and with large capital to back them up.

(8) An agency controlled by Government will infuse more confidence in the employer and employee and will render labour less shifting. A steady supply will be ensured.

(9) When once the coolies see that their interests are protected by a Government Department, there will be no necessity for even canvassing and we may expect better class of coolies who would not like to go under a canvasser or maistry services.

(10) The sure and certain failure to obtain sanction of British Government for the establishment of a private institution.

(11) The information bureau will share the same fate as that of a private institution in the matter of public sympathy and sanction from British Government.

(12) When the public are crying for reform of the abuses in the system of recruitment followed by the already existing information bureau and the British Government is trying to solve the problem, there is no room for another Department of like nature.

The ultimate result of excluding a Government controlled Department will be that the Malnad will have to go without sufficient supply of labour.

I have, on a close study of and a searching enquiry into the question answered all the probable and possible objections. I suppose they are quite satisfactory, supported as they are, ~~both~~ by written opinions of prominent gentlemen both from the Malnad and South Canara. a few of which I beleive herewith for your kind perusal & favour of return. If the Government is not prepared to believe me, I would humbly pray, in the interests of the backward Malnad, for appointing a commission of enquiry which will take and record evidence both in the Malnad and in S.Canara or wherever it is proposed to recruit labour from. The commission should be composed of some officials from S.Canara and some retired officers from our Province who have had experience of the Malnad and also of some non-officials from both places. The non-officials should be gentlemen who have made a sympathetic study of the subject and are in a position to glean informations from witness they may examine. I would take the liberty of suggesting the names of three gentlemen

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whom I consider to be well acquainted with the subject. They are the Hon'ble Mr. K.S.Bhat, Khan Saheb Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim Saheb Bahadur, and Mr. P.V.Hande. The selection to be made from officials from both places and from non-officials from our Province, I shall leave entirely to our thoughtful Government. Any expenditure, which cannot be too much incurred on account of such a commission cannot be considered as a waste. The three gentlemen I have named are so sympathetic that they will gladly consent to be members of the commission. The last hope of the Malnad is in you who have first moved this subject and we look to you for a prosperous future.

As regards finance, it would be very generous of the Government to bear half the cost and to levy the other half from the peole by the substitution of a labour cess in the ~~pal~~ place of the unnecessary superi cess. It is no use however in asking ignorant and illiterate people if they are willing to pay an extra cess. The very word cess is a bugbear to them. Our people are all men living in the present with no thought for the future as evidenced by our people whom the scheme benefits, joining ~~Joing~~ hands with European Coffee Planters to whom its overthrow is more beneficial. We, Indians, are all narrow-sighted and our sole aim is to save the pie by spending which we might earn rupees tomorrow. If the Government is not prepared to bear half the cost, the whole cost may be levied from the people by means of a compulsary labour cess. It is short-sighted policy to follow public opinion when that public is in-capable of appreciating the value of such a beneficial and important measure.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M Venkataramanaiah

9/

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Hosakoppa Post.

(Koppa- Kadur)

Dated 22nd Mar. 17.

GEN. SECRETARIAT
4/4
1802/
GEN. SECRETARIAT
V KV
GENERAL
4 APR 1917
SECTION

Dear Sir,

I herewith return the papers relating to Malnad Labour Supply and send a revised -- Scheme (a Copy of my letter to the Dewan) as desired.

The Scheme cannot further be simplified. If early action is taken , there is every possibility of the Scheme succeeding in-as-much-as the Government of India have prohibited -- emigration. This is just the opportunity for Mysore to attract labour from its bordering Districts.

Please acknowledge the receipt of the papers sent herewith.

Yours sincerely

To,

T. E. Jayarama Iyer, Esq.

Under Secretary to the Government,

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

95

Presented by Mr Venkatappa Rao in person 15/3/17

Some notes on the working of the proposed -

Labour Department.

---oOo---

When the idea of a labour recruiting agency was first started, criticisma poured in from all quarters, even from nook and corner, from known as well as unknown persons. Some were actuated by interested motives, some by jealousy and some by sheer ignorance. But as point after point was met and answered and the whole scheme pressed incessantly before the public, the hostile critics became silenced and many yielded, some out of enlightenment and many out of sheer necessity. All the points having been scored against them, there is yet one left, the possibility of a refusal by British Government to accord its sanction to the scheme. The public cry against indentured labour and the agency recruiting labour for Ceylon is taken advantage of to intimidate the supporters of the scheme. But they lose sight of the fact that the coolies recruited under both those systems are taken outside India and have to work in places where there is a stringent penal labour law which legalises imprisonment and compulsary labour. The coolies are in an unknown and inaccessible place and doing work for people who have nothing in common with them. Neither Indian public opinion nor the Government of India have any direct - influence over the legislature and Government of the countries to which Indian coolies emigrate. The barrier of language is another potent factor. There is also no direct dealing or communication between the employer and the employees. The canvasser or agents are men of no status and are responsible to no authority. Ignorance of the conditions, laws and regulations of the foreign countries to which the coolies go coupled with misrepresentations by unscrupulous agents of the nature of work demanded , the amount of wages and the cost of living all tend to demoralise the labour force.

The Malnad parts of Mysore are adjacent to South Canara -

---o---

and local conditions are similar in both. There is community of language , custom and habits. There is little or no difference in the laws and regulations of the Governments of the two Provinces. There is no penal labour law and the Government of Mysore is amenable to Indian public opinion. The public and the Government of British India do not want to stop emigration under any circumstances. They do want an outlet for their surplus labour. There can be no real objection to a system which will ensure the protection of the coolies against the rapacity of the canvassers, free them from the clutches of the Kanganies or Maistries or Survegars and hold the employers responsible for payment of their wages. If, in addition to this medical aid, free quarters and protection against fraud and illtreatment by employers are also provided, there can be no shadow of an objection by the public or the Government in British India.

All the complications arising out of emigration of labour is traceable to the irresponsible canvasser, maistry or the Kangany. Tempted by the liberal commissions allowed to him by the employers of labour, he hides the truth from the ignorant and illiterate coolies and grossly misrepresent facts. He pictures to the halfstarved coolie a gold mine from which he can dig plenty of gold and have it for next to nothing. Thus are inviegled men, women and children both fit and unfit for the work and climate of the countries to which they go. The employer having spent a lot of money over canvassers and for passage has very little left to pay the coolie who has also to make good all the charges incurred by the employer. Thus the coolie has to do work for the money which he has not ~~given~~ even touched.

The system of recruitment adopted by the U.P.A.S.I. suffers from similar disadvantages though the lot of the coolies working in the Coffee Plantations of our Province is better, thanks to the absence of any penal labour law. The officers of the U.P.A.S.I. who are well-paid and live in a grand style, thanks to the liberal contributions

paid by the members thereof supply the employers of labour with information regarding the solvency of canvassers applying for advances. These canvassers who are responsible only to the employers and to none else pay small sums to the coolies and obtain contract bonds from them for twice or even thrice the sums advanced and send them to the estates where the coolies are paid just enough to keep them from starving. All the extra wages and the account of the work turned out by the coolie go into the hands of the canvasser whose character needs no discription. The amount is swallowed by the canvasser and the bond remains undischarged till barred by limitation. It is quite possible to send a man repeatedly to jail for breach of contract under the terms of such a bond . So what is the result? The employer spends more than the worth of work turned out and the coolie does considerably more work than he is paid for. The canvasser is benefitted at the expense of both. It is no wonder if such systems are condemned by the public.

No private agency can dispense with the services of the implacable canvasser. The worst feature of the Seregar system is that the more unscrupulous he is, the more useful he can be to the employer. Even granting that an institution like the U.P.A.S.I. is an ideal one, which it is not in the present condition of the Malnad ryots, it is idle to expect concerted action. They are incapable of valuing co-operation at even a quarter of its worth and can never undertake such a gigantic task as the evolving of a labour scheme. There is also the danger of such a private institution being worsted in competition with the heavily financed labour Departments managed by able and coffee Planters. Even then complaints are not rare about of those Departments to supply the full wants of their mem

To do away with the irresponsible maistries or can who swallow most of the money for which the coolie toils da day and month after month, to wnsure the full and prompt every pie of the advance and daily wages st any possible illtr

and to protect the
fraud by unscrupulo

it is absolutely necessary that there should be a Government controlled Labour Department for recruitment of coolies. The agents ~~or~~ and - maistries should have nothing to do with the money paid to coolies as advance or wages. The sole duties of these officials should consist of bringing coolies on requisition by employers and hand them over to the employers or their men after settling the terms of the contract and payment of advance. To protect the coolie against harrassing litigation and the employer against unfavourable impression by Courts of Justice, the bonds embodying all the terms and details of the - contract should be obtained in name of the Department to which any complaint should be first referred to by the employers and which should take steps on being satisfied of the truth of the complaint. The Courts of Justice cannot tightly deal with cases filed by such a responsible body and the employers' interests cannot be better safeguarded. The coolie is also safe from unjust persecution. The Department will also be on the look out for absconders. To protect the interests of the coolies after employment there should be Inspectors who ought to be authorised to check and verify by personal enquiry the accounts of the employers, see that the coolies are properly fed, housed and clothed and report to the Department about any delinquencies for any suitable action being taken against such employers.

The terms of the contract bond should also be definite as ~~rege~~ regards the kind and hours of work and the amount of wages and other sundries and should not, except with the express consent of both parties be for more than a period of ten months or a year. It should be open to the coolie to leave the work at the end of the period of contract or earlier if the ~~the~~ advance has been worked out.

To provide against absconding, it is enough if the breach of contract is made extraditable. Or that contingency may be provided for by obtaining two contract bonds, one on British stamp and another on Mysore stamp.

To make the undertaking a success and to put it on a sound

working basis, it is quite necessary that the Department should be officered and managed by persons who must take an abiding interest in the scheme. It is no use relying on mere University degrees. The officers must command influence and be able to enlist the sympathy of the South Canara public. The Director ought to be one who is acquainted with the local conditions of both Malnad and South Canara and ought to know how to deal sympathetically with a class of people whose ignorance is sure to tax the patience of the prestige ridden officials. The agents and maistries must be carefully chosen so as to give no room for mistrust. Respectable and reliable men who command the respect of the classes from whom workmen are drawn are the most suitable. Mere educational qualifications with no practical experience are of no avail in these matters. It is however encouraging to note that several respectable gentlemen have already expressed their willingness to undertake the job.

Finally it may be said with due respect to the several Committees through whom the scheme has been designed to pass that they can go on discussing and discussing, throwing out and admitting with modifications and curtailments, this scheme and that scheme, but it may be taken for granted that it will take years before they will be of one mind to throw out the scheme or to pass it entirely or to submit a better scheme. There are clashing interests precluding the immediate possibility of a rapid, just and correct discussion. It is therefore no use relying upon them to do anything useful. The Government which was the first to recognise this dire want should take the ~~imitation~~ initiative and establish a labour Recruiting Department of the type indicated hereinbefore, and save the Malnad from further deterioration.

Some friendly critics lately observed that the labour scarcity of the Malnad could be easily overcome if the Malnad Landowners were rich enough to raise the wages to a tempting extent. This is a foolish idea. This is only another way -

of saying, give more advances to the survegars without whom no cooli can be got. How it is going to help the coolies or the employers is neither known ~~or~~ nor can ever be known. The Survegar is really a fortunate fallow to ~~whom~~ have so many warm supporters, some excusing or whitewashing his faults and some trying to make him still richer. Su Supposing increase of wages is tried, what is the limit and how is labour to be attracted without a proper organisation? Besides, where is the capital to meet a tempting increase? The rate of assessment is already so high as to be oppressive. The cost of living is every-day increasing. How is it possible to meet this initial outlay? Increase of capital is entirely dependent upon increase of labour supply. As more lands are brought under cultivation and the existing lands made to yield more, increase of capital may be hoped for. It is therefore necessary to ensure a steady supply of labour if we should hope for a prosperous Malnad.

Our last hope is centred round our patriotic Dewan who first moved the subject and brought it before the public. It is believed that he will interest himself in the matter and help the backward people of the Malnad out of this one great difficulty.

Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.

----ooOoo----

101 7 4291

No 237

Horakotta Post
(Kolla-Kadur)
8 Th Feb 1917

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my previous letter No 22/Eve/13 of the 25 Th ult this, I have the pleasure in sending you the resolution of the Sub committee appointed to consider the Scheme for recruitment of labour in Malnad held at Shimoga on the 24 Th ult, together with their report and also the resolution of the central committee of the M-I. scheme, passed at its meeting held at Tarikere on the 27 Th ult. I regret that owing to having been engaged in the Vakkalgar conference at Horakotta from 20 Th to 23 RD ult, I could not attend the meeting of the Sub committee on the 24 Th inst, but I had sent in my revised Scheme a copy of which was also sent to you for perusal.

The committee have after all acknowledged the existence of scarcity of labour in Malnad and the necessity of adopting suitable measures to supply labour. The Sub committee have approved a Scheme involving a cost of Rs 10000/- a year and have omitted Hassan out of consideration. They have also refused to consider the requirements of paddy growers and come to the conclusion that an information-supplying Agency is all that is necessary. The Scheme goes only half the way and does not solve our difficulties which again will multiply. Mere information is no good and the Agency should see that coolies are recruited and their interests safeguarded. Instead of doing

(P. T. O)

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things by halves, ~~the Scheme~~ it would be better. If the Scheme is worked wholeheartedly we feel the scarcity of labour, as land-owners and any arrangement that is arrived at should be well-worked and sanction should be early accorded.

I am sorry that the central committee have referred the question back to the Sub committee or invited the public opinion which I have already submitted to them with my revised Scheme. All such delays should be avoided. The central committee meets once in 2 months. Now that the Agency is considered necessary, it behoves such to consider what sort of Agency it should be. I have already submitted my revised Scheme to prepare which I took much trouble and consulted many. I earnestly request my Scheme may kindly be considered at an early date. The Agency to work well must be a well-paid one and also be well-equipped. The appointing of Labour Inspectors in places where coolies are desired to work, as suggested in my Scheme, is an all important factor for consideration.

I may be permitted to invite your kind and early attention to the matter.

Yours Sincerely

H Krishnaraj Urs

To.
Sir, M. Visvesvaraya K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore

Proceedings of the third meeting of the Sub Committee appointed by the Central Committee for the improvement of the Malnad to discuss the details and to submit definite proposals regarding the organisation of labour recruiting depots held at Shimoga on the 24th day of January 1917 in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga.

Resolution:- The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the scheme may at present be limited to the arecca growers of Shimoga and Kadur Districts and that the establishment of an agency in the South Canara District be sufficient. Further the Sub-Committee are not in favour of any costly scheme in the beginning and they accordingly amend the scheme submitted by the Secretary, this being less costly and more practical than the one drawn up by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, and limit the cost to Rs. 2,000/- The Sub-Committee propose that the cost may be met partly from the Supreme cess fund and partly from the Malnad Improvement grants of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts and that a definite report be submitted to the Central Committee with the amended scheme for consideration by that body.

Sd/ S.N.Appanna Iyengar,
Secretary,
Central Committee A.I.S.
Shimoga.

Sd/ A. Subramanya Iyer,
Deputy Commissioner and Chariman,
Sub-Committee Shimoga.

"Copy"

8th Feb 17

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the details to submit definite proposals for the organisation of labour recruiting depots to ensure a satisfactory supply of desirable labour in the Malnad.

----oOo----

1. The Sub-Committee held three meetings.

2. The Sub-Committee have thoroughly discussed the subject in all its aspects and they are convinced of the fact that there is shortage of agricultural and other labour in the Malnad, that this is one of the economic causes seriously effecting the Malnad problem and that some means must be devised for the ensuring of an adequate supply of desirable and satisfactory labour to these parts. Considering that the arecca growers are more seriously handicapped in this respect than the mere growers of paddy any scheme of labour relief may for the present be confined to the former class of people.

3. The Sub-Committee have bestowed their careful attention to both the schemes submitted by the Secretary to the Central Committee and by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. The Secretary's scheme was revised by him at the instance of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Krishna Rao submitted also a revised scheme. Both these revised schemes appear to run somewhat on similar lines.

4. The Sub-Committee are not however in favour of launching any costly scheme for the present nor are they in favour of having any special agencies within the State as proposed by the Secretary, as it is rather hard to expect the Maidan men to venture into the interior portions of the Malnad for purposes of mere labour. The Sub-Committee would therefore restrict the scheme only to the Canara Districts which have been for decades past the natural source of supply for labour required in the Malnad and they accordingly propose the annexed amended scheme.

5. The scheme now submitted by the sub-Committee entails an annual expenditure of Rs.10,000/-. Though the scheme may be really considered to be a matter for private subscription, yet the Sub-Committee, having regard to the peculiar backwardness of the Malnad prtions of the State propose the expenses of the scheme to be met out of the Supari cess fund collections for the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, as these are the only two Malnad Districts growing arecca on a large scale and requiring special relief for the supply of labour. Moreover the levy of a fresh or tax for this purpose has absolutely no chances of finding favour with any

section of the Malnad population, although it is a sad fact that at pr[illegible] the Malnad ryot is paying very much more in the shape of commission to t[illegible] shervegar on every labourer supplied to him than may be necessary under the proposed scheme. It may however be possible that, after the scheme has worked for a time, the Malnad ryots would come to appreciate the advantages of the proposed measure, take up the concern into their own hands an[illegible] work it out on a large scale.

6. From a perusal of the Revenue Administration Report for the year 1914-15 para 25, it will be found that nearly Rs. 19,000/- are annually collected under the supari cess fund from the two Districts of Shimoga and Kadur out of a total collection of Rs. 28,000/- for the State. Even after meeting the cost necessary for the extremely useful and popular kolerosa experiment, there will still be a large unspent balance every year out of the supari cess fund. The Sub-Committee propose that the entire expenditure necessary for the labour agency may be met out of the savings affected every year from this fund or that a moity be debited to this fund and the other half to the annual grant under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

7. The Sub-Committee are not in favour of any actual recruitment of labour, as it is needless to expedite upon the evils of such a system. The painful results of the Ceylon labour Commission bear in themselves an eloquent condemnation of the scheme.

8. It is only proposed to appoint a labour correspondent with three agents and the necessary establishment, whose primary duty it will be to bring the employer in contact with the labourer. Lists of desirable and solvant labourers and possible places for recruitment as also other necessary particulars will be maintained by the correspondent and his agents, who will also render all personal help to the Malnad employers whenver they should personally or through their agents approach them with requests for the supply of labour. Facilities will also be afforded for the payment of advances to proper men and temporary loans for such advances will be granted out of the imprest in the hands of these officials with a view to these loans being repaid as soon as the employers return to their native places.

Sd/ K. Nanasami Rao.

Sd/ S.N.Appanna Iyengar,
Secretary L.I.S.

Sd/ A.Subramanya Iyer
Deputy Commissioner and chairman

" Copy " Mhiswalker 8.2.17

A scheme for the establishment of a labour agency in the ~~Kadur~~ Kanara Districts for the supply of labour to the Malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

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1. There has been a loud and well founded complaint in the matter of the shortage of supply of labour in the Malnad.

2. The present condition of depending upon indifferent labour, which drifts into the Malnd part from outside the State cannot any more be allowed to continue because of increased of foreign competition and diminishing agricultural returs.

3. The foolowing is an outline of a scheme for the estaplishment of a labour agency for the supply of labour to the Malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur. The scheme contemplates the affording of relief for the present only to the arecca growers as they are greater needs of special organisation for this purpose that the mere growers of paddy.

4. It is ascertained that for these two Malnad Districts there are at least 38,980 acres of under garden cultivation assessed at Rs. 310347/-. It is also learnt that the two men are required for ~~a~~ work on every acre of land on an average under garden cultivation. On this competition, nearly 77,960 or in round figures 80,000 labourers would be necessary for every year.

5. The point is how to get a supply of 80,000 fit labourers. We may take to account the indigenous labour available in the Malnad itself. But the number of such labourers is after all very small. And even allowing a big margin as 50% towards local labour there would still exist the need for 40,000 labourers.

6. To ensure that only fit labourers are enlisted it is very necessary to establish labour agencies in centres from which it is possible to tap labour. One labour correspondent (of the status of an Amildar) would be necessary in the South Canara Districts with three agents working under him in the Taluks of Udipi, Uppinangadi, Kundapur, Siddapur Honnavar and Bhatkal, each agent being in charge of two taluks.

7. The pay and the scale of establishment provided the labour correspondent and his agents are shown below:--

(1) One labour Correspondent with head-quarters at Udipi on a monthly pay of Rs.150/- with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs.50/- = Rs.200/-

One clerk to the above on a monthly pay of Rs.20/- = " 20-

Two peons, one on Rs.8, and One on 7 per month. = " 15

Contingencies including office rent for every month.	=	Rs. 30
	Total	" 265

8. Three labour agents on pay of Rs.50/- with a fixed allowance of Rs.30 per month for the six Taluks of Udipi, Kundapur, Uppinangadi, Siddapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal, each agent being in charge of two Taluks.		Rs. 240
Three clerks on Rs. 15 per month, one to each agent.		" 45
Three peons on Rs.8 per month, one to each agent.		" 24
Contingencies including office rent at Rs.7 per month to each agent.		" 21
	Total	" 330

Grand total.	Rs. 595.
Cost for a year.	Rs.7140.

8. Then again a commission of Rs. 5 for every 100 coolies supplied will have to be paid to the maistries, servegers, or Kengenies who actually bring the labourers.

9. Next some provision will have to be made for the grant of temporary loans in exceptional cases of urgent need for the employers or their agents feel out of pocket. For this purpose an imprest of Rs.300/- to the correspondent and of Rs.150/- to each agent has been provided the temporary loans will of course be recovered from the employers or their agents as soon as they return to their native places.

10. The total cost of the scheme for a full year will thus be Rs.9890/- or in round figures Rs.10,000/- .

Sd. A.

Sd. A. Subramanya Iyer,
Deputy Commissioner & -Chairman,
Sub-Committee

"Copy"

Proceedings of the second meeting of the Central Committee for the improvement of the Malnad during the year 1916-17 held at Karkere on Saturday the 27th day of January 1917.

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VII.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the details and submit definite proposals for the organisation of labour recruiting depots to ensure a satisfactory supply of desirable labour in the Malnad. (Appendix A.)

Resolved that the Sub-Committee's proposals be published in ensuree and the opinion of the public invited before next meeting and that the District Committees collect the opinions of the gentlemen consulted in the matter.

x x x x x x

Sd. A.Subramanya Iyer,
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Central Committee, N.S.Shimoga.

"Copy"

Mucherlapalli 8-2-17

----oCo----

Calling for opinion on the proposals of Mr. H Krishna Rao re creation of a Labour deptt.

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 532-16

Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 13869-72 all

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

To

The Revenue Commr

The Dy. Commr, Shimoga Dt

" " Kadur Dt

" " Hassan Dt

" Govt. Advocate.

Date of issue 14. 4. 1917

Signed by Mr B Seshagiri Rao

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a ~~draft Scheme~~ modified draft scheme for the creation of a Govt. Labour Deptt in Mysore prepared by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and to request you to favour Govt. with your opinion on the suggestions over.

SUBJECT.

made by him in the matter.

2. The favour of a very early reply is requested.

I have etc

Secy to Govt.,
Gen. Deptt

Draw
-2911

KW

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

GEN. & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
21 APR 1917

111

No. 336

Office of the Government Advocate in Mysore,

Bangalore Dated 20th April 1917.

DIARY NO. 9207

From

C. S. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., B.A. B.L.,

Government Advocate in Mysore,

Bangalore.

SECT
FILE 532-16
4

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A. B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 13869-72/ G.M. 532-16-3 dated 14th April 1917 forwarding for my opinion the suggestions contained in the draft scheme for the creation of a Government labour department in -- Mysore prepared by Mr. H. Krishna Rao, I have the honour to state that on the whole I am not favourably impressed with the practical workability of the scheme, though on economic grounds the need for an effective organisation of some kind has been made out.

2. The object of the scheme is to draw farm --

farm labour into the malnad both from the maidan portion of the state and the neighbouring coast districts of -- South Canara and North Malbar. The economic aspect of the scheme seems to present no difficulty whatever and -- it is scarcely necessary to mention that if the supply of labour is plentiful in a place where there is no full -- scope for it, and it is scarce in another place where -- there is demand for it, a readjustment or distribution of it, is called for. It is equally true, that, if labourers are in their own places, engaged in some steady occupation, whether agricultural or industrial, with settled habitations, they will hardly think of moving out in quest of cooly - work which is more or less of a relatively precarious nature. In a place where migration is very slow and partial where in some places there is labour to spare and in others it cannot be got even at high wages, where by long habits people have cultivated a tendency to stay at home amidst their friends and relations and a disinclination to move into strange places to work under strange people and perhaps to do work to which they are not ordinarily accustomed, it is only the combined influence of economic pressure from within and strong inducements offered from without -

without that will tempt labourers, particularly farm -- labourers to move out. Among strong inducements may be mentioned higher wages, comfortable houses, kind treatment reasonable advances, facilities to go back to their homes and families during the off season etc., etc., In addition to this, a general knowledge about the conditions of the labour market, accurate information regarding the demand for labour among the employers, the available supply of it for the foreign market are necessary. The need therefore for an organised agency for the purpose of recruiting labour does exist and the creation of one in the interests of the economic development of the State and of the increased production of wealth is essentially necessary.

3. Now, coming to the scheme itself, it involves the location of a department of Government working outside our territorial limits, in British India, where there is no reciprocity in some of the vital questions affecting the enforcement of the contract. Government agency shall have to compete with private agencies working in -- the same direction and in so doing will involuntarily get involved in rivalry with them, calculated to land Government not infrequently into positions of difficulty and --

and delicacy. A Private organisation based on the lines of the European labour agency among the employers themselves aided reasonably by Government seems best suited to achieve the object in view. For these reasons I regret that I cannot express concurrence with the proposed scheme.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Government Advocate.

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GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
GENERAL
27 APR. 1917

C 344 m

Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.
Dated camp Koondapur, 22nd April 1917.

From.

A. Subramanya Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.

93574

To.

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department, Bangalore.

532-16-3

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. G. 13869-72 G.M. 532-16-3 dated 14th April 1917 forwarding a copy of a draft scheme for the creation of a Government Labour Department in Mysore, prepared by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and calling for my opinion on the suggestions made by him, I have the honor to state that the subject has been engaging the attention of the Central Committee for the Improvement of the malnad, who appointed a Sub-Committee to discuss the details and submit definite proposals for the organization of a Labour Bureau for the malnad.

2 The Sub-Committee has considered the proposals of Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and submitted a report to the Central Committee. The matter comes up again for discussion at the next meeting of the Central Committee on the 19th May 1917 and the recommendations of the said Committee wil be submitted to Government for orders. A copy of the report

of

W.D. 0244—GPB—6,00,000—19-5-16—S.

From

The Deputy Commissioner & Chairman
Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.

To
The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, General Department,
Bangalore.

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.
No.

Enclosure No.

Subject.

Submits that the subject of the formation of a Labour Bureau is engaging the attention of the Central Committee.

of the Sub-Committee is enclosed for kind perusal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Appanna Gowda

for Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,

Malnad Improvement Committee,

Shimoga District.

The Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Organisation of a Labour Bureau for the Malnad.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the details and submit definite proposals for the organization of labour recruiting depots to ensure a satisfactory supply of desirable labour in the Malnad.

1. The Sub-Committee held three meetings.

2. The Sub-Committee have thoroughly discussed the subject in all its aspects and they are convinced of the fact that there is shortage of agricultural and other labour in the malnad, that this one

of the economic causes seriously affecting the malnad problem and that some means must be devised for the ensuring of an adequate supply of desirable and satisfactory labour to these parts. Considering that the areca growers are more seriously handicapped in this respect than the mere growers of paddy, any scheme of labour relief may for the present be confined to the former class of people.

3. The Sub-Committee have bestowed their careful attention to both the schemes submitted by the Secretary to the Central Committee and by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. The Secretary's scheme was revised by him at the instance of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Krishna Rao submitted also a revised scheme. Both these revised schemes

appear to run somewhat on similar lines.

4. The Sub-Committee are not however in favour of launching any costly scheme for the present, nor are they in favour of having any special agencies within the State as proposed by the Secretary, as it is rather hard to accept the maidan man to venture into the interior portions of the malnad for purpose of mere labour. The Sub-Committee would therefore restrict the scheme only to the Kanara Districts, which have been for decades past the natural source of supply of labour required in the malnad and they accordingly propose the annexed amended scheme.

5. The Scheme now submitted by the Sub-Committee entails an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000. Though the scheme

may be really considered to be a matter for private initiative and private subscription, yet the Sub-Committee, having regard to the peculiar backwardness of the malnad portions of the State, propose the expenses of the scheme to be met out of the supari cess fund collections for the Shimoga and Kadur districts, as these are the only two malnad districts growing areca in a large scale and requiring the special relief for the supply of labour. Moreover the levy of the fresh cess or tax for this purpose has absolutely no chances of finding favour with any section of the malnad population, although it is a sad fact that at present the malnad ryot is paying very much more in the shape of commission to the Serveygar on every labourer supplied to him than may be necessary under the proposed scheme. It may however be possible

that, after the scheme has worked for a time the malnad ryots would come to appreciate the advantages of the proposed measure, take up the concern into their own hands and work it out on a large scale.

6. From a perusal of the Revenue Administration Report for the year 1914-15, para 25, it will be found that nearly Rs. 19,000 are annually collected under cess fund from the two districts of Shimoga and Kadur, out of a total collection of Rs. 28,000 for the State. Even after meeting the cost necessary for the extremely useful and popular Koleroga experiment, there will still be a large unspent balance every year out of the supari cess fund. The Sub-Committee propose that the entire expenditure necessary for the labour agency may be

met out of the savings effected every year from this fund or that a moiety be debited to it and the other half to the annual grant under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for the districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

7. The Sub-Committee are not in favour of any actual recruitment of labour, as it is needless to expatiate upon the evils of such a system. The painful results of the Ceylon Labour Commission bear in themselves an eloquent condemnation of the Scheme.

8. It is only proposed to appoint a labour correspondent with three agents and the necessary establishment, whose primary duty it will be to bring the employer in contact with the labourer. Lists of desirable and solvent labourers and possible places for recruitment as also

other necessary particulars will be maintained by the correspondent and his agents, who will also render all reasonable help to the malnad employers, however they should personally or through their agents approach them with requests for the supply of labour. Facilities will also be afforded for the payment of advances to proper men and temporary loans for such advances will be granted out of the imprest in the hands of these officials with a view to the loans being repaid as soon as the employers return to their native places.

(SD.) A. SUBRAMANYA IYER,
Dy. Commissioner, Shimoga & Chairman.

(SD.) S. N. APPANNA IYENGAR,
Secy. Central Committee, Shimoga.

(SD.) R. NARAYANASWAMI RAO,
Spl. Revenue Officer, Kadur & Hassan.

A scheme for the establishment of a labour agency in the Kanara Districts for the supply of labour to the Malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

---

1. There has been a loud and well founded complaint in the matter of the shortage of supply of labour in the malnad.

2. The present condition of depending upon indifferent labour, which drifts into the malnad part from outside the State cannot any more be allowed to continue because of increased foreign competition and diminishing agricultural returns.

3. The following is an outline of a scheme for the establishment of a labour agency in the Kanara districts for the supply of labour to the malnad disdricts of Shimoga, & Kadur. The scheme contemplates the affording of relief for the present only to the areca growers as they are in greater need of a special organization for this purpose than the mere growers of paddy.

4. It is ascertained that for these two malnad districts there are at least 38,980 acres under garden cultivation assessed at Rs. 310,347. It is also learnt that two men are required for work on every acre of land on an average under garden cultivation. On this computation, nearly 77,960 or in round figures 80,000 labourers would be necessary every year.

5. The point is how to get a supply of 80,000 fit labourers. We may take to

account the indigenous labour available in the malnad itself. But the number of such labourers is after all very small. And even allowing as big a margin as 50 per cent towards local labour there would still exist the need for 40,000 immigrant labourers.

6. To ensure that only fit labourers are enlisted, it is very necessary to establish labour agencies in centres from which it is possible to tap labour. One correspondent (of the status of an Amildar) would be necessary in the Kanara districts with three agents working under him in the taluks of Udipi, Kundapur, Uppinangadi, Siddapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal, each agent being in charge of two taluks.

7. The pay and the scale of establishment provided for the labour correspondent and his agents are shown below:—

		Rs.
I.	One labour correspondent with headquarters at Udipi on a monthly pay of Rs. 150, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 ...	200
	One clerk to the above on a monthly pay of Rs. 20 ...	20
	Two peons, 1 (8) and 1 (7) per month ...	15
	Contingencies including office rent for every month ...	30
	Total ...	265
II.	Three labour agents on a pay of Rs. 50, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 30 per month for the six taluks of Udipi, Kundapur, Uppi-	

nangadi, Siddapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal, each agent being in charge of two taluks	... 240
Three clerks on Rs. 15, per month one to each agent	... 45
Three peons on Rs. 8, per month one to each agent	... 24
Contingencies including office rent at Rs. 7 per month to each agent	... 21
Total	... 330
Grand total per month Rs.	595
Cost for a year Rs.	7,140

8. Then again a commission of Rs. 5, for every 100 coolies supplied will have to be paid to the mestries, Serveygars or

Kanganies who actually bring the labourers.

9. Next some provision will have to be made for the grant of temporary loans in exceptional cases of urgent need where the employers or their agents feel out of pocket. For this purpose an imprest of Rs. 300 to the correspondent and of Rs. 150 to each agent has been provided. The temporary loans will of course be recovered from the employers or their agents as soon as they return to their native places.

10. The total cost of the scheme for a full year will thus be Rs. 9,890 or in round figures Rs. 10,000.

Irish Press, B. City.

REV. &
16 JUL 1917
W.D. 0244—GPB—600,000—19-5-16—S.
GEN. & REV.
16 JUL. 1917

191

From
C.Venkata Rao,Esquire,B,A.,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner,
and Chairman M.I.Committee,
Hassan District.

To
D.M.Narasinga Rao,Esquire,B.A.B.T.
Secretary to the Government of,
H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Dated //

Despatched 12th July 1917.

Received

General No. 5

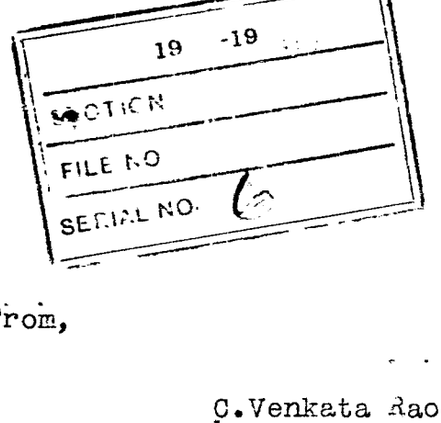
No. M.9.S

Enclosure No. Nil.

S U B J E C T.

Furnishing opinion in the matter of Creation of Government Labor Department in Mysore

NO. 405



Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
and Chairman M.I.Committee,
Hassan District.

From,

C.Venkata Rao,Esquire,B.A.,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner,
and Chairman M.I.Committee,
Hassan District.

To,

D.M.Narasinga Rao,Esquire,B.A.B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of ,
H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G.13869-72/G.M. 532-16-3 dated 14th April 1917 forwarding a copy of a draft scheme for the creation of Government Labor Department in Mysore prepared by Mr.Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and requesting my opinion in the matter, I have the honor to forward herewith extract of the Proceedings of the Committee, Malnad Improvement Scheme held on the 23rd June 1917-Sub No.VII, and to state that the Committee do not want any Labor Department for the Hassan District. I agree with the resolution of the Committee.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner and
Chairman M.I.Committee,
Hassan District.

120

Extract of the Proceedings of the District Comittee Malnad Improvement Scheme held on the 23rd June 1917.

Subject No. V11:- Read Saklespur Sub Division Assistant Commissioner's letter No. 328 dated 14th May 1917 furnishing his opinion in regard to the creation of Government Labor Department.

Resolution. The Committee do not want any Labor Department for the Hassan District as there is no arecanut cultivation on a large scale in the malnad parts of the District. The opinion received from some of the members in the matter may be sent to the Central Committee.

"Extract"

Offg. Deputy Commissioner,
and Chairman M.I.Committee,
Hassan District.

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14

Per

1916-1917

No. C 4086

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 13th July 1917.

FROM

K. Doraswami Iyer Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
G E N E R A L *Department.*

SIR,

Referring to your letter No.G.13869-72/G.M. 532-16-3 dated the 14th April 1917 forwarding for my opinion a draft scheme for the creation of a Government Labour Department in the State, I have the honor to invite reference to para 9 of the Agricultural Committee's report for 1916-17 and to state that I agree with the opinion therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Revenue Commissioner.

H.V.

122

SL 8

W.D. C244—GPB—6,00,000—19-5-16—S.

OCT 1917 1917

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT V.V. GENERAL 2 OCT. 1917

From The Dept Commissioner Kadur District Chikmagalur

To The Secretary to the Government of Mysore. General Department Bangalore

Dated 1st October 1917

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

Subject

Submitting a report in the matter of the creation of a Government Labour Depôt as proposed by Mr. H. Krishna Rao.

123

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.

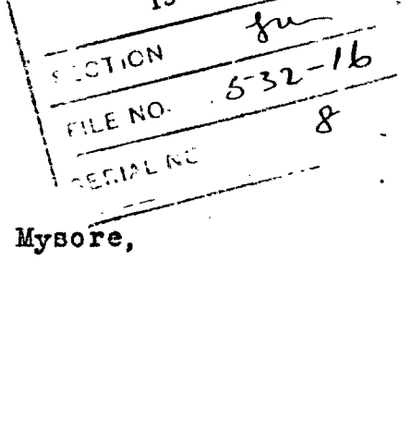
Dated Chikmagalur, 1st October 1917.

From

C.Devaraj Urs, Esq.,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.



To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General Department,

Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your D.O. letter No.G.4248 dated the 26th September 1917 calling for my opinion in regard to the proposal of Mr.H.Krishna Rao anent the formation of a Government Labour Department, I have the honour to state that most of the leading Coffee Planters and arecanut garden owners who were consulted in the matter are not in favour of the scheme as there are only 9 who are in favour of it as against 32.

2. From my personal enquiries during my short stay here, I understand that there is no shortage of labour in this District as thousands of coolies are reported to come from South Canara and North Malabar Districts for work in the Coffee Estates and arecanut gardens. In order to keep the coolies who thus -- arrive continuously at work, the planters here take up road works &c., on contracts from Government and employ them during the intervals when they are not required to work in their estates. There are instances in which the arecanut gardeners fail to provide employment to the coolies for long intervals after the garden work is over, and the labourers, in consequence, some times accept petty job works on paddy and other fields which do not generally last long.

3. Another system of labour supply obtaining here from time ~~immemorial~~ immemorial is that a Servegar often comes with a gang of coolies under him, and takes up contracts of work in Coffee Estates and arecanut gardens and supplies coolies either receiving payments

in money.

in cash or in kind. In many cases, no advances are given to the coolies but only daily rations and the work is supervised by the Servegars who get some remuneration. The coolies employed under this system do not get continued labour with the result that on the days on which they do no work, they get no rations. When 9- advances are required, the employers give them only to the -- Survegars who have been tried and found trustworthy for several years past and they(Survegars) are held responsible for the refund of the amount or for getting the work done.

4. So far as it can be made out, the complaint is loud only in the case of arecanut growers who require labour only for short periods. When Coffee Planters are able to secure a large number of coolies, it is difficult to understand how the arecanut growers cannot procure the small number of labourers that they require. The difficulty complained of is, however, met by the -- Government order No.R.2509-22/Agri 131-12-9 dated 5th September 1917 under which the supari cess fund is allowed to be utilized for the supply of labour to the supari gardens. For these reasons It may be seen that there is no paucity of labour.

5. Mr.Hosakoppa Krishna Rao's scheme involves the -- employment of three officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioner and an establishment of clerks, canvassing agents, Inspectors and the construction of office buildings and cooli lines. The estimate initial cost is Rs.80,000/- and a recurring expenditure,Rs.--- 65,446/-. It is proposed by this gentleman that the initial cost should be met out of the accumulations of the Supari Cess and that half the annual recurring expenditure should be met by -- Government to start with, the other half being levied from the land holders in the shape of labour cess. Now that Government have ordered the Supari Cess fund being utilized for any of the purposes mentioned in their order quoted in para 4 supra, there is hardly any chances for that amount being granted to meet the initial cost of the scheme. As regards the levy of Labour Cess, the owners of sufficiently extensive arecanut gardens and the leading Coffee Planters who were consulted in the matter are not in favour of this costly scheme, nor are they willing to pay

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pay anything in the shape of Labour Cess.

6. As the present system of procuring labour adopted by the Coffee Planters seems to be working satisfactorily and has stood the test of time, I do not think that the opening of a Government Labour Depot on the lines suggested by Mr.H.Krishna Rao is needed so far as this District is concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.

D.S.R.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 3-6-17

Signed by [signature]

Section G. M.

File No. 532-16

Serial No. 9

No. G 4602

To

The Deputy Commissioner,

Shimoga Dt.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to your letter no. C 344-B dated 22nd April 1917 and to request that the recommendations of the Central Committee for the improvement of the Malnad in regard to the proposals of Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao for the creation of a Govt. Labour Deptt as well as your

over.

Sl 5 in the file

H.J.

opinion thereon may kindly be communicated to Govt. as early as practicable.

I have etc

For Secy to Govt.
Govt. Deptt.

KV

List of enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

WD 86—GPB—60,000—15-11 16

128

Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,
Dated, Shimoga, the 9th October 1917.

No. 2914

From

M.A. Narayana Iyengar, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Central Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga.

16-10-17
SECT: G.M.
FILE 532-16
SE: 10

To

C.S. Balasundram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the
Maharaja of Mysore, General Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. G 4602/ G.M. 532-16-8 dated the 3rd October 1917 in the matter of of the creation of a Government Labour Department, I have the honor to state that the proposals of the Central Committee re- the Organization of a " Labour Bureau " in the South Canara District have been submitted to Government for sanction with my letter No. C 344 dated 9th October 1917.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M.A. Narayana Iyengar

Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Central Committee, M.I. Scheme.
SHIMOGA.